

WEATHER

Rain and Mild,
Clearing in P.M.
And Colder

Daily Worker

★ ★
2-Star
Edition

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TRUMAN ASKS: Wage Freeze Military Training More 'Cold War' Evades Pledges, Wallace Declares

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Contending that the people can have both guns and butter at the same time, President Truman today asked Congress to continue the costly cold war policies and to enact a program of social security, civil rights, national health insurance and federal aid to education. Truman delivered his traditional message on the State of the Union before a joint session of Congress. He estimated taxes must be increased about four billion dollars, or roughly 10 percent above the present level. He also requested standby authority to freeze wages.

Truman coupled his request for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act with recommendations for a new labor law which would contain some of the Taft-Hartley features so roundly condemned by trade unions. These features, which Truman characterized as "improvements" in the Wagner Act, include "machinery for preventing strikes in vital industries which affect the public welfare."

Truman also urged measures to ban jurisdictional strikes, "unjustifiable" secondary boycotts, and work stoppages on issues rising from the interpretation of existing contracts.

FOREIGN POLICY

The joint session was held in the House chamber under crowded galleries. The proceedings were photographed by newsreel and television cameras. Seats on the floor were arranged for senators, the President's cabinet and the diplomatic corps. The President, escorted by a committee of senators and representatives, arrived promptly at one o'clock.

[Henry Wallace yesterday declared the cold war foreign policy outlined in the President's message could not be squared with the domestic program he had pledged before his election. See story on page 3.] Truman devoted less than a page of his

seven-page speech to foreign policy, promising to propose several measures in this field at a later date. He demanded universal military training legislation as "essential to the security of the U. S." He prefaced this with the assertion that the U. S. must maintain "armed forces sufficient to deter aggression." Further "improvements" in national security legislation are necessary, he said.

The President insisted that this Government's foreign policy is motivated by the desire for peace and international cooperation. He said "the principle of international cooperation will eventually command the approval even of those nations which are now seeking to weaken or subvert it."

EYE ON EUROPE

Here Truman undoubtedly had the U.S.S.R. in mind, but it was the only reference to the Socialist government, which frequently is the target of his diatribes in such policy statements. This gave the message a tone of restraint which observers believed would make it effective in Europe.

Evidently with European as well as American public opinion in mind, Truman insisted that in our foreign policy "we are not seeking to preserve the status quo. We

(Continued on Page 11)



Four-months old Sharon Patricia George is shown with her 107-year old great-great-grandmother, Mrs. Cara Cortazzo of Wilmerding, Pa. The centenarian Mrs. Cortazzo was born in Italy in 1842.

ONLY 11 DAYS LEFT

AN EDITORIAL

The political liberties of the American people are at stake in the government's frameup trial of the 12 Communist leaders Jan. 17.

Eleven days remain before the trial:

We urge:

- Wire or write to President Truman urging dismissal of the indictments as violating the Bill of Rights.
- Prepare to join the Freedom Crusade JAN. 18 to Washington, D. C., led by the New York Civil Rights Congress, 23 W. 26 St. Call them for information.
- Send badly needed funds to the CRC to prepare the defense and defense actions by the people.

If a political party can be tried in court, you can say goodbye to democracy in our country.

Dewey Opposes More Aid to Cities

—See Page 3

Davis Renews Fight on Bias In Stuyvesant

By Michael Singer

The City Council's first session of 1949 heard a renewed demand that the city act to end the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.'s "un-American white supremacy ban"

Stack Will Sue To Void Ouster

Joseph Stack, former vice-president of the National Maritime Union, CIO, will institute suit in New York County Supreme Court for his reinstatement as a union member, his counsel, Edward J. Malament, said yesterday. The announcement followed Tuesday's ruling by Supreme Court Justice Felix C. Benvenga denying a temporary injunction to prevent Joseph Curran, NMU president, from withholding Stack's membership rights.

Stack, a leader of the leftwing forces and a founder of the NMU, was declared expelled at the union's Dec. 27 meeting, although eye-witnesses reported that those present had voted overwhelmingly against the ouster.

The seamen's leader was one of a long list of NMU members arbitrarily ordered blacklisted.

Justice Benvenga, in rejecting the Stack motion, termed it "academic" since the maritime leader had been expelled in the interim, and since the union had also voluntarily reinstated Leonard Lamb and Jack Smith. Both the last-named had filed suit jointly with Stack.

Malament said the new suit will emphasize that Stack was barred from the Dec. 13 meeting which designated the trial committee recommending his ouster. The suit will also be entered in the name of other NMU purge victims, he indicated.

Meeting to Demand End of 'Un-Americans'

Protesting the failure of administration leaders in the House to act on abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee, the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions announced it would go to the people to urge pressure on the Congress for abolition.

The Council is holding its first mass meeting on abolition of the House Committee this Sunday evening, at the Hotel Commodore.

JURY TO PROBE CAGE GAMBLING FIX; HOLD 4

Four men, accused of attempting to bribe co-captain David Shapiro of the George Washington University basketball team, were each held in \$50,000 bail yesterday when arraigned in Federal Court.

Meanwhile District Attorney Frank Hogan opened a grand jury investigation of bigtime gambling on college basketball and the four men, arraigned on conspiracy and bribery charges, will be questioned by the jury. Hogan highly praised Shapiro, a 25-year-old Brooklyn boy, who stalled the gamblers four months before springing a trap on them Tuesday night before the Washington-Manhattan game.

The four accused men, who Hogan said passed a \$1,000 bribe to Detective Max Ruckack, who was posing as Shapiro's uncle, were:

- Jack Levy, 40, of 740 Southwest 11th St., Miami, Fla.
- William Rivlin, 43, of 79-09 19th

Road, Queens.

- Joseph Aronowitz, 35, of 187 Tapscott St., Brooklyn.

- Philip Klein, 34, of 553 Saratoga Ave., Brooklyn.

Hogan said that the grand jury investigation would seek to determine whether the attempted betting coup, which would have ensured a Manhattan victory by 18 points, was engineered solely by the four accused men or by a nationwide betting syndicate. Washington defeated Manhattan 71-63, although it was the underdog.

SECOND ATTACK

This is the second widely-publicized attack by Hogan on basketball gamblers, the last one having resulted in the jailing of two small-time operators who tried to fix a Brooklyn College game two years ago. The existence of the syndicate, however, is widely known and the betting odds on games, published regularly by the newspapers, are actually set by the syndicate.

Asks A & P to Cut Prices of Milk by 1c

By Louise Mitchell

A penny cut in the retail price of homogenized milk per quart has been requested of the A & P stores by Investigation Commissioner John J. Murtagh, he revealed yesterday during a press conference. At the conference he released a letter he sent to the chain store outfit on Jan. 4, which pointed out that his department had uncovered the information that A & P stores get homogenized milk from Borden for 13 cents less than list price offered to other retailers.

"This is in no way reflected in your selling price," wrote Murtagh, who noted that A & P "has always taken pride in the fact that its business policy has called for the lowest possible price to the consumer, consistent with a fair profit."

"It is therefore requested that you cooperate with the people of this city," he continued, "by granting them a part of your saving, by means of a 1 cent per quart decrease in the retail price of fluid milk."

CONSUMPTION CUT

Murtagh's letter repeated the well-known fact that increased milk prices have cut into consumption. He told reporters that city consumption had dropped 10 percent since the removal of OPA controls in 1946. The percentage is higher for low income groups, he emphasized.

The Commissioner also sent identical letters to Borden's, Sheffield's and Dairyman's League, on Jan. 4, requesting that they reduce homogenized milk by a penny a quart since "the cost of producing homogenized milk at the present time is no greater than that of approved milk."

"Despite this fact," Murtagh told the "Big Three" in the industry, "the list price for homogenized milk sold by your company in the city of New York is one-cent per quart higher than the list price for plain approved milk."

The penny overcharge, he pointed out, is "especially significant in view of the fact that approximately 80 percent of the milk sold at retail in the city is homogenized."

He explained that the public has been gradually persuaded to use this type of milk because of "advertising and other means."

Actually the public is forced to use this type because of the scarcity of approved milk.

"It is apparent," he said, "that this additional charge of one-cent a quart represents a grossly excessive overcharge for the homogenizing service. This overcharge imposes a heavy burden on the consumer, especially those in the low income bracket."

About 35,000,000 quarts of milk are sold annually in New York by the A&P, constituting approximately 4 percent of all retail store sales.

Tomorrow's China

By Anna Louise Strong

See Page 5 for today's instalment

The New Democracy

TORNADO WRECKAGE IN ARKANSAS TOWN



Part of the devastation in Warren, Ark., caused by a tornado, is shown above. Fifty-four persons were killed and 250 were injured. In the background are the remains of a boiler locomotive which was overturned by the tornadic winds.

People's Forces Say 'No' to Chiang

NANKING, Jan. 5.—The People's Liberation forces gave an emphatic "no" today to Chiang Kai-shek's so-called peace offer and declared it soon would occupy all China.

Referring again to Chiang as "China's No. 1 war criminal," the People's Liberation radio ridiculed his "blustering" New Year message in which he set down conditions for peace talks.

"Final victory is approaching, which means the complete destruction of Kuomintang reactionaries and the expulsion of the forces of American imperialist aggression," the broadcast said.

Meanwhile, fighting was virtually at a standstill. An American air lift pilot reported that he had seen no signs of action southwest of Suchow where three Kuomintang army groups totalling some 150,000 men are trapped by powerful People's Liberation forces.

The pilot said that Chiang's forces are contained in a pocket six miles long and three miles wide.

A Soviet embassy spokesman denied reports that Soviet Ambassador N. V. Roshchin would return shortly to Moscow for consultations. The reports published widely in the press here, said Roshchin might have been called home in connection with the peace movement.

Chang Ian, organizer and chairman of the outlawed Democratic League, who had been reported in Hong Kong dispatches enroute to the People's Liberation political conference in North China, told newsmen in Shanghai today that he had not been to Hong Kong for months and had no intention of

going to the North China conference.

Chang termed Chiang's New Year message "not a real peace offer."

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Jan. 5 (UP).—United Nations Secretary-General Trygve Lie said today he will "consider" what can be done to halt the Chinese war.

Lie promised to announce his decision with a week. His aides said it was possible he would decide the UN should not intervene.

Israelis Report Raid in Egypt

TEL AVIV, Israel, Jan. 5.—Israeli troops have penetrated 60 miles into Egypt, carried out extensive demolitions, captured a quantity of war material and have withdrawn to Palestine after three days, an Israeli spokesman said tonight.

Included in the captured war material were some British-made Spitfire warplanes, the spokesman said. He said the Jewish troops raced through the Sinai desert, destroying communications and demolishing installations.

He said heavy demolitions were carried out around the big base of El Arish, on the coast 30 miles inside the Egyptian frontier. A communications center at the Egyptian town of Abu Awujella also was wrecked, he said.

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

TRUMAN'S message in a nutshell: A cold war requires a wage freeze.

BABY PASTOR STIRS CONTROVERSY



Marjoe Gortner, 4, an ordained evangelist of the Old Time Faith Church, who performed a marriage service recently, is shown playing with his toy fire engine at his home in Los Angeles. His action was condemned by clergymen of other churches. However, Deputy County Counsel Edward H. Gaylord said the ceremony was valid despite the boy's age.

Dewey Opposes More Aid to Cities

By Max Gordon

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—In a cautiously-worded message to the opening session of the State Legislature, Gov. Dewey indicated today that hard-pressed local governments could expect no financial relief from the state. The demand of local governments for a bigger share of state funds is expected to be one of the hottest issues of the session. Except for education money, the Governor did not even mention the subject.

As for education, he patted himself on the back for the great job the state was doing, and said he was "conferring" on recommendations of the Board of Regents for increased state aid to the local school systems.

Dewey's message was notable for its failure even to mention the problem of civil rights, despite the

wide national concern with the issue. There are certainly many unresolved aspects in the state.

Last year, for instance, only underhanded trickery by Dewey's legislative leaders defeated a measure barring Jim Crow in the State Guard, a proposal which had mass popular backing.

Omitted also was discussion of child care. Evidently, as far as the governor is concerned, the program is a dead issue.

The message was tentative on several questions besides education, including taxation, and the specific details concerning both sickness insurance program and a State University. The establishment of a University was authorized by the Legislature last year.

Regarding housing, a subject the Governor skipped last year, he proposed a new \$300,000,000 state fund. Previous state credits have been exhausted. The \$300,000,000 would just about give the number of state public housing units figured on 10 years ago, when a constitutional provision for a \$300,000,000 fund was voted. Increased building costs since that time cut down the number of units constructed with the money.

The Governor also proposed continuation of the present state rent control laws, and said amendments to the laws should be considered when the State Temporary Commission on Rents ends its study of the New York City Rent Commission activities.

The City Rent Commission recently created a scandal by ordering hotel rent increases. Two of its three members resigned as a result of the scandal.

Much of the Governor's message

was devoted to the state's mental institutions, which are in a bad way as a result of long neglect. He projected a four-point program of repair and reconstruction, training of psychiatrists, establishment of a travelling mental health clinic, and research at a projected state medical school.

As regards sickness insurance, he recommended the Legislature consider the studies of the Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor Relations and the State Labor Department on the subject in formulating a program.

This was his sole sop to labor in the message.

SILENT ON BENEFITS

He made no mention of liberalizing the unemployment insurance or workmen's compensations systems, as demanded by the trade union movement. He also, apparently, assumed there would be no falling off of employment during the next fiscal year.

The Legislature named the same majority and minority leaders as last year. Oswald D. Heck was elected Assembly Speaker for his 14 year. Lee B. Mailler of Newburg was named Assembly majority leader, and Irwin Steingut of Brooklyn the minority leader.

Over in the Senate, Benjamin Feinberg of Plattsburgh was again selected as majority leader, and Elmer F. Quinn of Manhattan will be the repeat minority leader.

ASSAIL MESSAGE

The Governor's message was immediately assailed for its omissions by the Democratic and American Labor Parties, the CIO United (Continued on Page 11)

What Truman Said, and Didn't Say

PEACE

While professing that "the heart of our foreign policy is peace," the President did not refer to his campaign gesture (which was hastily withdrawn) of offering to reopen negotiations with the Soviet Union. On the contrary he offered three cardinal points of U. S. foreign policy as follows:

1. "Universal military training is essential to the security of the U. S."

2. A bigger arms program—"... we cannot escape the burden of creating and maintaining armed forces sufficient to deter aggression."

3. World Empire—"... we have begun to batter down those national walls which block the economic growth and social advancement of the peoples of the world."

President Truman made no mention of any proposal to end the "cold war." Instead he pledged to "hold resolutely to this course."

Another glaring omission was the atom bomb, which his administration, together with the Republicans, has refused to outlaw.

LABOR

While asking repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law in name, thus keeping to the letter of his campaign pledges, President Truman proposed to reintroduce in the form of amendments to the Wagner Act, which he said "should be re-established" substantial portions of the Taft-Hartley Law.

In addition, the President proposed a peacetime wage-freeze, which he called power "to limit unjustified wage adjustments," linking it to a request for "standby authority" to impose selected price ceilings.

After stating that the Taft-Hartley Law causes labor to be "unfairly discriminated against," the President declared:

"However, certain improvements which I recommended to Congress two years ago are needed. Jurisdictional strikes and unjustifiable secondary boycotts should be prohibited. The use of economic force to decide issues should be prevented. Without endangering our democratic freedoms, means should be provided for preventing strikes in vital industries which affect the public interest."

Two years ago, in making substantially the same requests, the President sought "fact-finding and cooloff" procedure to bar or dissipate strikes in "vital industries." This will be modeled after the notorious Railway Labor Act.

COST OF LIVING

While admitting that "our prosperity is threatened by inflationary pressures," the President heaped high praise on "our private enterprise system," commonly known as capitalism. His remarks were haunted by the threat of a new depression—"we cannot afford to float along carelessly on a postwar boom until it collapses. And it is not enough merely to prepare to weather a recession if it comes."

The measures he proposed to take the economic

pressure off the people, however, are hopelessly inadequate, and even these proposals give no promise of vigorous action to curb monopoly profiteering. He proposed a series of steps to control credit and supply allocations, extension of rent controls and asked authority, which he did not pledge to use, to impose price ceilings "for scarce commodities which basically affect essential industrial production or the cost of living."

However, the President tied this proposal directly to a wage-freeze, which would at best prevent any improvement in the working people's living standards and which would likewise result in cutting their standards still further. He did not pledge to roll back prices to lower levels, as President Roosevelt did when he imposed ceilings, nor did he pledge complete price control. Only the control of wages would be complete.

SOCIAL MEASURES

The President made numerous requests in this field, but these requests he has made before and never done anything about them. The real test is whether he asks any funds to pay for these measures—funds which would have to come out of the huge war budget. Things he asked for include:

National health insurance.

Increased social security benefits, covering all workers not now included and increasing the present \$25 a month payments.

Federal financial aid to education.

HOUSING

"Most of the houses we need will have to be built by private enterprise, without public subsidy." The President admitted that private industry has refused to erect low-cost housing, but merely admonished it that it is "pricing itself out of the market." He proposed no action to get homes built.

For the government he proposed a low-cost building program of \$1,000,000 housing units in the next seven years—an unbelievably inadequate figure, amounting to approximately one home for every 15 needed. Estimates are that four million families need immediate housing and 10 million need slum clearance within a few years. These estimates are only for city population and do not include the millions living in shacks in rural areas.

CIVIL RIGHTS

"The civil rights proposals I made to the 80th Congress, I now repeat to the 81st Congress," declared President Truman. He added: "The driving force behind our progress is our faith in our democratic institutions." But the President did not mention his "loyalty" purge, his failure to eliminate the Un-American Committee. And he was silent on the witchhunt trial, launched by his administration, against the 12 leaders of the Communist Party, who are being tried for "faith in our democratic institutions."

Pick Freedom Crusade Delegates

The National Civil Rights Legislative Conference and People's Freedom Crusade to Washington, Jan. 17-18, gained new support yesterday as meetings throughout the city began electing delegates and preparing for their transportation to the nation's capital.

Highlight of Crusade, sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress, will center on the trial of the 12 Commu-

nist leaders, scheduled to open Jan. 17. Both the Legislative Conference and the Crusade will demand dismissal of the indictments against the Communists.

The Crusade will also ask for adoption by Congress of anti-lynch, anti-poll-tax legislation and repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law.

A call issued by the Civil Rights Congress urged the people to "join with thousands of others from coast

(Continued on Page 11)

Freedom Crusade Tickets on Sale

Special train tickets for the Freedom Crusade to Washington Jan. 18 will be on sale at New York State Civil Rights Congress, 23 W. 28 St., BR 9-1657. The price of the ticket is \$10. The office will be open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. and Saturday from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Truman Evades Mandate: Wallace

Henry A. Wallace, former presidential candidate of the Progressive Party, said yesterday that President Truman's proposals for domestic reform come into "headlong collision" with his foreign policy.

Pledging the Progressive Party's support for realization of the domestic program the people voted for on Nov. 2, Wallace warned that "abundance and security for the American people is unattainable so long as we pursue a course that spends our substance and our manpower on a huge program of militarization and armaments for ourselves and Western Europe."

The labor section of the President's State of the Union message, Wallace said, was "a fatal retreat from pre-election commitments." The President, he said, "retains the language of his repeal Taft-Hartley campaign slogan but destroys its substance. His call for Wagner Act amendments to provide the means of curbing strikes means that he proposes to continue to hold the dagger of Taft-Hartley injunctions against workers."

COLD WAR

Wallace said that the President's message indicates he "intends to continue and intensify the cold war policy whose bankruptcy is being daily confirmed in China and Greece." In those countries, said Wallace, America is wasting "billions of dollars which could and should be devoted to meeting the needs of the American people."

"In the main," said Wallace, "the domestic program which the Pres-

(Continued on Page 11)

Marcantonio Raps Message

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—President Truman's message raised "danger signals to labor," Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY) said today. The Progressive Party spokesman in the House said the President's recommendations for wage freezing and government-by-injunction are "definitely anti-labor."

Sen. Glen H. Taylor (D-Idaho), Progressive Party Vice-Presidential nominee, was also critical. He said the President's message contained many "hidden factors" that overrode his proposals for domestic legislation.

Marcantonio maintained that Truman's foreign policy enunciations "negates any seemingly progressive legislative blueprint."

The Laborite declared, "No program of housing, farm support, social security can be realistically implemented as long as the nation is continued on an economy of conscription, armaments, universal military training and the Marshall Plan. You cannot get butter and guns at the same time..."

REG'LAR FELLERS—Genius

By Gene Byrnes



Cubans Ask Potofsky To Aid Sugar Plea

HAVANA (By Mail).—Cuban labor officials have sent a cable to Jacob Potofsky, chairman of the CIO committee on Latin American affairs, appealing for support.

The Cubans ask backing for their plea that Cuban sugar be refined before export. Cuba today has only a weak sugar refining industry; her raw product is in the main processed in the United States.

Expose Almost Cost Top U.S. Cop His Job in Berlin

By Art Shields

Ray Carlucci, ex-waterfront labor spy and Jew-baiter, who heads the U. S. Army police in Berlin, was almost fired recently as the result of an expose of his undercover record by the Daily Worker.

General Lucius D. Clay, American Military Governor in Germany, barely saved Carlucci's job when the Secretary of War asked his dismissal.

"The Secretary of War," says Quentin Reynolds in the Jan. 1 issue of Collier's Weekly, "sent Gen. Clay a message suggesting that he get rid of his 'top cop' after the Daily Worker expose appeared."

There's nothing lower than a labor spy. Nevertheless the Collier's writer gives Carlucci his blessing. He admits, however, that the Daily Worker was correct in calling the head of the Army's Criminal Investigation Division in Berlin, a former labor spy.

And Carlucci himself grudgingly conceded to Reynolds in a masterpiece of understatement that "the

Communist papers weren't too far off."

The Daily Worker broke the spy story in front page headlines in Aug. 13, 1947.

We quoted his father, Louis Carlucci of Montclair, N. J., about his son's detective career, and we told of his operations in the ranks of the members of the United Electric, Radio & Machine Workers and the National Maritime Union.

The Army's present "top cop" in Berlin was the pay-off man for other waterfront labor spies in 1938.

His employers were the Railway Audit & Inspection Co., a notorious labor spy agency, and the Isthmian Steamship Co., a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corp.

His spy connections first came to light when a UE leader tipped off the seamen that an exposed spy was operating in their midst.

The details of Carlucci's labor spy record were nailed down a little later in the sworn affidavits of two other undercover men, Octave Loeis and Walter Carney.

AFFIDAVITS TAKEN

These affidavits, exposing Carlucci, were taken down by William L. Standard, then attorney for the NMU. They are printed in full in Standard's book on Merchant Seamen (International Publishers).

Carlucci was a slick, flashy dresser, who posed as a progressive unionist at first, before becoming an open goon.

As an open goon he set out to wreck the union with a baseball bat brigade.

The brigades was organized under the name of the Mariners' Club with the help of Jerry King and other labor spies whom Carlucci and other pay-off men were financing.

Carlucci's goons had one line of propaganda—red-baiting. They were "saving" the union from "Communists" they said, as NMU president Joe Curran says today.

With their baseball bats they won an NMU election and made Jerry



Ray Carlucci, (right), Chief U. S. Cop in Berlin, who was run off the New York waterfront as a paid labor spy, admits the Daily Worker's expose of his undercover activities was correct in a Collier's Weekly article, which is reproduced in part above.

MANHATTAN COMRADES!

Help Insure 5,000 Readers in Harlem

HELP SQUASH THE INDICTMENTS

ALL ROADS LEAD TO HARLEM
JANUARY 8 and 9 WEEKEND

Saturday, Jan. 8
1-4 P.M.
Legislative Conference
IMPERIAL LODGE
160 W. 129th St.

For all Section leaders and club organizers. Greet Councilman Ben Davis with 7,500 subscription goal achieved. Report with subs to conference.

Sunday, Jan. 9
10 A.M.

County-wide sub mobilization:
INDUSTRIALS—2315—7th Ave.
(135-136 Sts.)
Ben Davis Club
COMMUNITIES—321 W. 125th St.
John Brown Club

Councilman Davis will be at both mobilizations

Councilman Davis is Host; the Party provides the Punch

Daily Worker

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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King, a Railway Audit goon, national secretary for a short time.

Carlucci was riding high for several months with the help of ship-owners' money.

Many seamen tell how he threatened them with violence and cursed them as "Communists" and "Jews," after the goon brigade took over.

"Get off the waterfront, you g-d d-----d Jew," he used to snarl
(Continued on Page 10)

EASIER for you to read

Monday the Daily Worker will be
printed with a new type face

Our Old Face—Ionic, old-style

This is the season when most columnists, becoming reflective, let their thoughts range backward over events of the past 12 months. By this exercise in meditation, they are supposed to achieve a deeper perspective from which will come, they believe, a clearer understanding of the present.

I have examined a number of these looking-backward columns in the commercial press, and, from what I have observed, I'd say the prospect for any light on

Our New Face—Caledonia

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The same number of words . . . No less valuable
news and comments . . . BUT EASIER TO READ

HELP US GET NEW READERS. GET BEHIND THE WORKER SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE.

Fourth Instalment

Tomorrow's China

By Anna Louise Strong

The New Democracy

SUCH WERE the heavy losses and the bitter lesson through which the Chinese Communists came, in October, 1935, to North Shensi on the edge of the Mongolian deserts, and began to build again in a barren land. They had left the rich, moist soil of the south that gave two crops a year. They had come to the "badlands," where peasants wrung a bitter living from an arid climate and an eroded soil.

Every three years there was a small famine. The great famine of 1928-30, not long since over, had slain three to six million people, and left a heritage of waste land and banditry. In such a territory, the newcomers tried out their policies under the hardest possible test conditions, developing the forms of economic and political life that later were to spread from Yenan to the sea.

They made North Shensi blossom. By land reform, production drives, and other methods, they doubled the cultivated area and doubled the crops. They developed small industries and cooperatives. They increased primary schools seventeen fold. They established the first secondary schools, the first university, the first hospitals. They devised a system of voting by which even illiterate farmhands might express their will. They created here their unique, partly self-supporting government and army.

It was done in endless war with the desert. It was done against the age-old apathy of peasants who had repeatedly failed. It was done against a blockade maintained by Chiang Kai-shek and under occasional armed attack by both Chiang and Japan. Under such conditions was the new pattern of life and of government made.

A YEAR after the Communists established themselves in Yenan, the nine years of civil war were ended by the "Sian Incident." Chiang Kai-shek, going to force his generals into another expedition against the Communists at a time when all China flamed with desire for a united resistance to Japan, was forcibly detained by officers of his own armies. He was only set free after negotiations in which people of many persuasions took part.

The most important factor in freeing him was the fact that the Communists sent Chou En-lai to Sian to urge Chiang's release—that same Chou En-lai who had once given Shanghai to Chiang, and on whose head Chiang had afterwards put a price.

"Don't you ever feel that you made a mistake in setting Chiang free in Sian?" I asked of Lu Ting-yi in 1947, while Chiang's bombs were falling on Yenan.

"No," he replied, "it was the only way in which China could have been united against Japan."

Chiang's release in Sian through Communist intercession led directly to a wide Chinese unity against the invader, Japan. This unity was never absolute, but it continued in some degree for nearly ten years.

It was during these years, in distant, primitive Yenan, among some of the most backward peasants of China, that the policies of the Communists became completely integrated with the needs of the Chinese countryside. Here Mao Tse-tung developed his theses on the "New Democracy," the basis of all Chinese Communist policies today.

Mao's "New Democracy" was written in 1940 to answer the pessimism that grew among Chinese patriots when so many Kuomintang generals and leaders turned traitor. Mao declared that, despite all traitors, the Chinese people would win the victory, both in their war against Japan and in

their democratic revolution. He analyzed the road to victory, and the kind of government that could best lead the Chinese people to victory and to prosperity after the war.

Not the Kuomintang dictatorship of the proletariat, not the forms of "bourgeois democracy" copied from the west, but a "New Democracy," a coalition government of all revolutionary classes, led by the Communist Party, i. e., workers, farmers, petty bourgeoisie and even such capitalists as opposed feudalism and foreign imperialism.

THE "NEW DEMOCRACY" marked a turning point in China's revolutionary thinking and influenced the revolutionary thought of the world. After five years of testing, its theses were expanded in Mao Tse-tung's report to the Seventh Party Congress in April, 1945, which was published in China under the title *On Coalition Government* and in the United States as *The Fight for a New China*.

Mao stated then with confidence, "In the entire period of the bourgeois democratic revolution, in a period of several dozens of years, our general program of new democracy will remain unchanged." The Marxist line for China was established; it had its theoretical base, its practical experience, its program for the years to come.

They called the Congress the "Congress of Unity and Victory," through unity with the Kuomintang was becoming less dependable, and the final victory over Japan had not yet come. "There was a great sense of unity and victory," explained Lu Ting-yi, "because more than a million comrades, separated by many lines of battle, had been to think their way through to a joint estimate of their past experience and their future path." In preparation for the Congress, there had been two years of discussion of Party history and policy in all the far-flung Party organizations beyond the battlefronts. They had digested their history and learned from their mistakes. For the first time, Mao Tse-tung was formally elected chairman, though he had been acknowledged leader and chief for many years.

AT THE RISK of oversimplification, I shall try to give, in a few words, the platform the Chinese Communists then adopted.

1—China is today a semi-feudal, semi-colonial country. Her people's goal today is not the Socialist revolution but to secure national independence from foreign imperialism, to smash feudalism and establish modern industry under forms of capitalism and democracy. But since China's democratic revolution comes late in world history, when world capitalism is declining while Socialism has been established in the USSR and is being approached in many parts of Europe, China's capitalism and democracy will not copy the forms of the rest but take new forms.

2—The democratic revolution will not be led by the bourgeoisie as it was in Western lands. Nor



A PEOPLE'S ARMY contingent on the march, in China's long struggle for democracy.

will there be at present a dictatorship of the proletariat, as in the USSR. The democratic revolution in China will be led by the working class, with the peasantry as the main force, and with the participation of progressive people of many classes: the middle class of the small towns, the progressive bourgeoisie, and even "forward-looking landlords." There must be a correct approach to all these classes, to bring about the democratic revolution with the least cost and pain.

3—"Land to the Tiller" is the basic economic program. No economic progress can begin until the soil-tiller is freed from crushing rents, taxes and feudal exactions. Feudalism on the land must be smashed.

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ism and to develop industrial production rapidly. But private monopoly capital will not be allowed to develop. There must be a "new capitalism" encouraging all forms of productive enterprise—private, cooperative and public—with collective agreements between workers and management. Because of the general decline of world capitalism and the weakness of Chinese capitalists in particular, and because of the existence of a strong Communist Party and an organized working class, one need not fear that this capitalism will develop beyond the power of the workers to control it.

5—Since China is very large under pressure of different feudal and imperialist interests, her economic and political development will be uneven. Hence the growth. (Continued on Page 7)

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—George Morris.

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THE WORKER—50 East 13th St., New York 3, N. Y.

VIRGIL—Horrors!



By Len Kleis

Wholesale Index Drops a Little

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The index for the latest week compared with \$6.21 at the end of 1948 and with \$7.21 at the start of last year. On June 10, 1947, the index was \$6.12 and on July 13, 1948, it made its all-time high at \$7.36. The all-time low was reached Jan. 31, 1933 at \$1.49.

Denver Mother Gets 1 Year for 'Contempt'

DENVER, Jan. 5.—Federal Judge O. Foster Symes yesterday sentenced a mother of two children to one year in jail because she asserted her constitutional rights and refused to answer witchhunt questions before a grand jury. Mrs. Irving Blau, the seventh witch-hunt victim here, was sentenced to prison on a criminal contempt charge after the judge rode rough shod over arguments of Samuel Menln, Civil Rights Congress attorney. Mrs. Blau has been active in the Denver progressive movement.

Six other Denverites, including Irving Blau, husband of the latest victim, were thrown into prison under six months sentence and refused bail. After considerable public pressure Supreme Court Justice Rutledge granted bail.

Judge Symes granted bail of \$2,500 to Mrs. Blau after refusing her attorney's request for a jury trial.

Maia James, Denver CRC leader, stated that Judge Foster reluctantly granted bail to Mrs. Blau because of rising local and national protests over what have become widely known as the "Denver Legal Lynchings."

"But Judge Symes and the hatchmen of Attorney General Tom Clark here are still riding their witch-hunt brooms, attempting to sweep the entire progressive leadership of this city into prison," Miss James said. "More and louder protests are needed to halt this judicial inquisition wherein people are subpoenaed in the morning, hauled before the grand jury at noon, hustled before Judge Symes for standing upon their constitutional rights and slapped into jail before nightfall. In Denver we are witnessing a real demonstration of thought control at work. It has to be stopped before the U.S. Constitution becomes the laughing stock of the entire world."

A large contingent of Denverites representing unions, church and other groups will be represented at the national civil rights legislative conference and "Freedom Crusade" in Washington, D. C., on Jan. 17 and 18.

300,000 Liberated In Peloponnesus

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On Dec. 19 the Monarchists started an offensive against the liberated territories of the Peloponnesus. In an order of the day of the Democratic Army to the Third Division (Peloponnesus) which was broadcast by Free Greece Radio, it is pointed out that on several occasions the enemy has carried out offensive operations in this area, forecasting speedy

victory. Every time, however, "our forces came out of the contest with greater strength and higher morale."

This time, says the order, the monarchists have brought to the Peloponnesus their defeated forces from Gramos and Vitsi, commanded by the war criminals Tsakalotos, Manidakis and Pentzopoulos. "As soon as these three arrived in the area they started a campaign of terror and extermination against the civilian population according to the specific orders of the Americans."

The order reminds the Peloponnesus fighters of the historic role of the Peloponnesus in Greece's struggle for liberty ever since the fight for independence from the Turks in 1821. "Always bear in mind," it says, "that you are fighting for Greece and that we are the working people and cannot be defeated."

Ministers Ask Mercy Killings

Three hundred and seventy-nine leading Protestant and Jewish ministers of New York State yesterday petitioned for a law to permit voluntary mercy killing under careful safeguards.

It was the largest group of religious leaders ever to publicly advocate voluntary euthanasia, now punishable as murder in all the 48 states. They sent their petition to every member of the state legislature.

Say Detention of 3 Children Part Of 'Cold War'

By John Hudson Jones

Detention of three children by two New York Catholic institutions, thus breaking up a family now in Soviet Armenia, was blasted in court yesterday as part of the cold war against the Soviet Union. The charge was leveled by attorney Samuel M. Blinken in the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court as he argued for the reuniting of the children with their father, mother and three other children in Armenia.

Judges Callahan, Glennon, Peck, Dore, and Shientag reserved decision. It involves the case of Hamportzoon Choolokian, a 50-year old shoemaker, who with his wife and three children returned to his native Soviet Armenia in November 1947. The children detained here were placed in the homes through the Department of Welfare, when Mrs. Choolokian became ill in 1942.

Judges Peck and Callahan questioned Blinken as to whether Choolokian could care for his children in the Soviet Union. At this point attorney Raymond L. Wise, of the American Civil Liberties Union, assisting Blinken, handed him a copy of the Soviet Constitution.

Blinken read to the court Article 118 of insuring "the right to work" and other provisions for the care of all children.

A New Year's Gift of Knives and Black Jacks

By Joseph North

This happened in New York, the biggest city in the world, the richest city in the world, the freest city in the world as the New York Times will tell you any day in the week. But the Times hasn't carried one line of this story. Millions of words about benighted Russians, but mum on this.

The story is about Luis Carretini, a Puerto Rican here, no different from any of the 450,000 or so Puerto Ricans now living in this city. He is a father of six children. He lives at 284 Mulberry St., in Lower Manhattan.

That is, he lived at 284 Mulberry St. Right now his address is Public Ward, Columbus Hospital. That's the address, too, of his son, Alfredo, 20 years old. Of his friend, Angelo Rivera, an ex-serviceman of 36.

A KNOCK ON THE DOOR

Carretini thought he had a right to relax on New Year's Eve and he had a few friends up. Somewhere around midnight, somebody knocked on the door, and his son, Alfredo, answered. "Happy New Year," somebody said at the door.

Let Carretini's youngest son — Rigoberto — tell you the story. Rigoberto has been here a year and a half, from his birthplace, Coama, Puerto Rico. Rigoberto is quick and he picked up English fast. He is in the fifth grade at St. Patrick's parochial school downtown.

"Somebody grabbed my brother Antonio by the necktie, pulled him out in the hall, stabbed him six places. Then when my father came out, they stabbed him. And when my father's friend, Angelo, ran out, they stabbed him. They beat them all with blackjacks. They were three to one."

Nobody knows who the nine men were who turned up to make the Carretini New Year a shambles. None of the family knows, none of the neighbors at 284 Mulberry St. knows. Nobody knows. The cops don't know. Mayor O'Dwyer doesn't know. But it's happening all over the city.

"But they knew we were Puerto Ricans," Rogoberto says. "They knew."

Rogoberto is good in school, in the fifth grade despite his previous

Fur Union Raps Witchhunt in City Schools

The CIO Furriers Joint Board has called upon Superintendent of Schools William Jansen to "denounce the 'unlawful and inhumane' questioning of teachers which led to the death by suicide of Mrs. Minnie Gutridge, the Daily Worker learned yesterday."

A union letter requested Jansen "reassure teachers that this will be the end of witch-hunts and loyalty probes."

The letter was signed by Sam Burt, manager, and Leon Straus, executive secretary. Mrs. Gutridge committed suicide shortly after she was questioned on her political beliefs by Nicholas Buccell, Board of Education legal counsel, and Assistant Superintendent John Conroy, in the presence of a stenographer.

March to City Hall Will Put Case to O'D

City-wide delegations of representatives from community organizations, political parties, the Civil Rights Congress and others will march to City Hall Saturday morning to lay the case of the Puerto Ricans on Mayor O'Dwyer's desk at 10:30 a. m. In the Lower East Side the delegations will gather at 10 a. m. before ALP headquarters at 158 Rivington, to march through the streets to City Hall.

The ALP, the Communist Party and others are distributing thousands of leaflets urging all progressives to go to City Hall.

lack of the language. Rogoberto understands that, somehow, for some reason none of his teachers has yet explained, Puerto Ricans don't get an even break in the biggest, richest, freest city in the world.

THE FAMILY STORY

Mrs. Carretini came in as I was interviewing her two children. She had just returned from the Sonny Corp., at 55 Franklin, a garment shop where she works. "Two or three days a week at most," she told me. "Not much work nowadays."

And she told me the family story. Her husband, Luis, worked in the sugar-plantations of Puerto Rico, made \$14 a week. Prices in that bit of the United States—"It is in the United States," 12-year-old Rogoberto insists—are as high as they are on the mainland. There wasn't enough to eat. Six children were hungry.

So the Carretini family decided to emigrate, or, rather, to move from one part of this country to the other. They booked passage on one of the cut-price airplane lines that's gone into transporting Puerto Ricans here, and father and mother came here two and a half years ago. They were able to find work then, and 18 months ago sent for their six children.

Luis, the father, did odd jobs in a garment factory, made \$29 a week. The mother, a dress operator, brought home some \$35 a week, when she worked a full week. They were able to make a go of it. Then came New Year's Day. It was ushered in for them with knives, blackjacks, clubs. And today Mrs. Carretini doesn't know whether her son will live. He has a knife wound near the heart.

That's the story of one Puerto Rican family in New York. If you think it's untypical, talk to a Puerto Rican.

While this was happening, the New York Times was assembling its special New Year edition that carried six full pages of advertisements extolling the glories of Puerto Rico "Rich Port"—it translated. Cheap water-power, cheap transport, cheap taxes, cheap labor. Beautiful spot for a winter vacation, fruitful place for your investment.

The Times carried six expensive plushy pages of these ads. But not one line on the Carretini family.

2,000 Macy Workers Demonstrate for Poll

Despite a steady rain, a double line of Macy workers from Broadway to Seventh Ave. on 34 St. demonstrated before Macy's Herald Square store yesterday to demand a union election Jan. 25. The turnout at its peak was estimated at 2,000 by Sam Kovenetsky, president of Macy Local 1-S, independent, which called the demonstration.

The action was voted by 2,000 union members at a meeting Tuesday in Manhattan Center.

A spokesman for the union, one of eight locals which seceded from the rightwing CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers, said that Police Inspector O'Brien of the 3rd Precinct threatened to forbid the demonstration on the grounds that it would be "disorderly."

Kovenetsky charged to reporters that a letter sent by Macy's to the National Labor Relations Board expressing agreement to a Jan. 25

election date was "only lip service."

The 1-S Local membership at Tuesday's meeting voted to advise Macy's that their dues checkoff will end Feb. 1, after which dues will be paid to the local directly. The union had rejected a company offer to extend the present contract for 60 days because it would have prevented an immediate wage boost. It would also mean that Macy's would continue to hold the \$8,000-a-month dues collections until the courts rule whether, under the present pact, 1-S or its former parent union should administer.

Samuel P. Shapiro, union counsel, told reporters the company was wrong in alleging that the contract will be automatically extended Feb. 1.

Fourth Instalment

Tomorrow's China

By Anna Louise Strong

The New Democracy

SUCH WERE the heavy losses and the bitter lesson through which the Chinese Communists came, in October, 1935, to North Shensi on the edge of the Mongolian deserts, and began to build again in a barren land. They had left the rich, moist soil of the south that gave two crops a year. They had come to the "badlands," where peasants wrung a bitter living from an arid climate and an eroded soil.

Every three years there was a small famine. The great famine of 1928-30, not long since over, had slain three to six million people, and left a heritage of waste land and banditry. In such a territory, the newcomers tried out their policies under the hardest possible test conditions, developing the forms of economic and political life that later were to spread from Yenan to the sea.

They made North Shensi blossom. By land reform, production drives, and other methods, they doubled the cultivated area and doubled the crops. They developed small industries and cooperatives. They increased primary schools seventeen fold. They established the first secondary schools, the first university, the first hospitals. They devised a system of voting by which even illiterate farmhands might express their will. They created here their unique, partly self-supporting government and army.

It was done in endless war with the desert. It was done against the age-old apathy of peasants who had repeatedly failed. It was done against a blockade maintained by Chiang Kai-shek and under occasional armed attack by both Chiang and Japan. Under such conditions was the new pattern of life and of government made.

A YEAR after the Communists established themselves in Yenan, the nine years of civil war were ended by the "Sian Incident." Chiang Kai-shek, going to force his generals into another expedition against the Communists at a time when all China flamed with desire for a united resistance to Japan, was forcibly detained by officers of his own armies. He was only set free after negotiations in which people of many persuasions took part.

The most important factor in freeing him was the fact that the Communists sent Chou En-lai to Sian to urge Chiang's release—that same Chou En-lai who had once given Shanghai to Chiang, and on whose head Chiang had afterwards put a price.

"Don't you ever feel that you made a mistake in setting Chiang free in Sian?" I asked of Lu Ting-yi in 1947, while Chiang's bombs were falling on Yenan.

"No," he replied, "It was the only way in which China could have been united against Japan."

Chiang's release in Sian through Communist intercession led directly to a wide Chinese unity against the invader, Japan. This unity was never absolute, but it continued in some degree for nearly ten years.

It was during these years, in distant, primitive Yenan, among some of the most backward peasants of China, that the policies of the Communists became completely integrated with the needs of the Chinese countryside. Here Mao Tse-tung developed his theses on the "New Democracy," the basis of all Chinese Communist policies today.

Mao's "New Democracy" was written in 1940 to answer the pessimism that grew among Chinese patriots when so many Kuomintang generals and leaders turned traitor. Mao declared that, despite all traitors, the Chinese people would win the victory, both in their war against Japan and in

their democratic revolution. He analyzed the road to victory, and the kind of government that could best lead the Chinese people to victory and to prosperity after the war.

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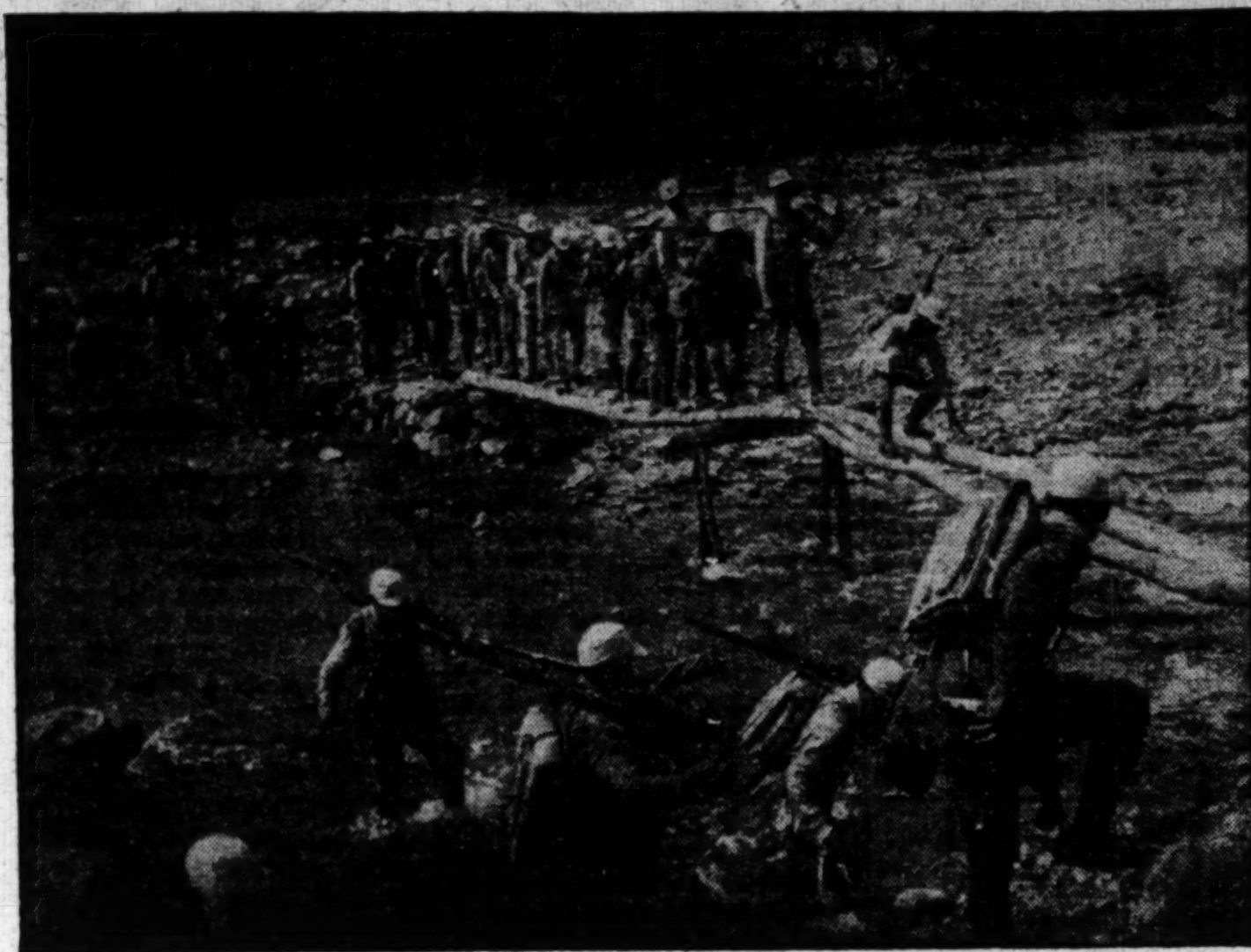
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Ask Shorter Hours In British Guiana

GEORGETOWN, Jan. 5 (ALN).—British Guiana workers are fighting new abuses by employers, the most fantastic of which occurred recently when one company docked its outdoor workers for 12 minutes during which they were unable to work because of a brief rain. Government-employer harbor workers here are also publicizing their grievances, in a novel manner. They are coming to work in mourning clothes and say they will continue to appear this way until the government answers their petition for shorter hours and better conditions.

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The order reminds the Peloponnesus fighters of the historic role of the Peloponnesus in Greece's struggle for liberty ever since the fight for independence from the Turks in 1821. "Always bear in mind," it says, "that you are fighting for Greece and that we are the working people and cannot be defeated."

Ministers Asks Mercy Killings

Three hundred and seventy-nine leading Protestant and Jewish ministers of New York State yesterday petitioned for a law to permit voluntary mercy killing under careful safeguards.

It was the largest group of religious leaders ever to publicly advocate voluntary euthanasia, now punishable as murder in all the 48 states. They sent their petition to every member of the state legislature. Some 1,000 New York physicians made a similar petition in December, 1947.

The ministers made it clear they advocated mercy killing only under these careful safeguards:

- The sufferer must submit a petition signed and attested to by him, and agreed to by his physician, requesting euthanasia.

- This petition must be presented to a court of records, which then will appoint a committee of physicians to investigate the case.

- If the physicians advocate mercy killing after investigation and the patient still desires it, the court may permit euthanasia.

A spokesman for the Roman Catholic Church immediately castigated the ministers' "ridiculous petition" as an attempt "to legalize a suicide-murder act" and a rationalization of the fifth commandment of God, "Thou shalt not kill."

Hint Shelving of Trial In Polk Murder Case

By Olive Sutton

The trial of the confessed accomplice in the murder of CBS correspondent George Polk may be postponed indefinitely, according to reports from Greece and informed opinion in the United States. The

date for the trial of Gregory Staktopoulos, collaborator and British intelligence agent, who confessed he lured Polk to the death boat, was originally scheduled for January.

Since then, the only crack in Greek Royalist censorship has revealed Staktopoulos a depraved and broken man, drooling into a dirty handkerchief in his basement cell in Salonika.

This glimpse, offered by the International News Service (Hearst) from Athens, has been described as an attempt by the Greek fascists and their U. S. advisers to discredit Staktopoulos as a witness at this time because of his "mental" condition, or to discredit his original confession and the version of Polk's murder based upon it.

The INS dispatch from Athens, under the byline of Alkalos Angelopoulos, describes the prisoner in the following terms: "Curled up on the mouldy mattress which composes the only piece of furniture of his cell, five-foot, eight-inch Gregory Staktopoulos keeps sobbing and moaning all day. Even the night

hours bring him no respite... his guards often hear his frightful screams in the dead of the night. Out of sheer nervousness, his lower jaw—broken in a motor car accident—sometimes twists to such an angle that it seems as if he were trying to bite his ear.

"Out of the corners of his mouth dribbles an endless stream of saliva. He holds in his hand a dirty handkerchief which he keeps constantly over his mouth. . . . Such is the description of the human wreck which lured Polk to his death."

DIFFERENT STORIES

Yet it was not a "human wreck" depicted by Athens officials when they quoted Staktopoulos as saying the "Cominform" directed Polk's murder to discredit the Marshall Plan, and that Polk's actual slayers were two "Communists."

One foreign correspondent who knew Staktopoulos in Greece at the time the EAM expelled him after he attempted to work in their ranks as a spy, recalls that he claimed he "resigned because my mother did not want me to work for a left-wing newspaper."

Meanwhile, the Newsmen's Commission to Investigate the Murder of George Polk has made no public statement since announcement of its "wait and see" policy concerning the Staktopoulos affair. The Newsmen's Commission originally asked for funds to send its independent investigation team to Greece, in an appeal sent out to every publication and radio station in the country on Sept. 17.

CBS STALLS

The Columbia Broadcasting System also seems to be marking time. A call from this reporter to the CBS press information spokesman who handles the Polk case elicited the information that CBS has not inquired as to the reason for the continued silence, nor the failure of the Athens regime to set a date for the opening of the trial. He further declared he felt there was "no cause to worry" since surely the Overseas Writers Committee, with Gen. "Wild Bill" Donovan as representative, would see that no slip-up occurred. He didn't think the case "would die," he said, "because you people are keeping after it, and if you stopped prodding we would have to take it up."

He showed some surprise and interest when I informed him that in the opinion of many interested in the Polk case, Gen. Donovan had from the first been retained by the organization of publishers, editors and Marshall Plan columnists and was abetting their conspiracy of silence.

Evidence in the Polk murder advanced by the Free Greek government many months ago, involved U. S. intelligence and Royalist officials. The Free Greek government demolished the Royalists' contention that two Communists were with Staktopoulos.

A statement from Greece last May declared one of the men was proved to have been killed in action with the Democratic Army weeks before Polk was murdered. The other can prove he was far from Athens.

Miami Progressives Hail Victory As Court Dumps 'Contempt' Charge

MIAMI, Fla.—Communists and progressives all over Florida were jubilant last week with the double victory gained in the State Supreme Court, in Tallahassee, in the now famous Benemovsky case. The Supreme Court of Florida freed Leah Adler Benemovsky from a "contempt of court" jail sentence, for refusal to talk about her Communist Party affiliations, and simultaneously cleared the Communist Party of the United States from the ridiculous charge of "Criminal Communism."

Announcing its ruling in a five to two decision, the highest court in the state reversed the Dade County Circuit Court sentence of 90 days for contempt of court for refusing to answer questions concerning the Communist Party in Miami and Miami Beach and affiliated members.

"There has existed in this country for many years a Communist Party with a national and state ticket in some states, but it has never been considered a criminal Communist organization," read the majority opinion, written by Justice Glenn Terrell.

Justice Terrell and the four Justices concurring drew a line of demarcation between membership in the nationally known Communist Party and "one engaged in criminal communism." They ruled that Mrs. Benemovsky "had a perfect right to decline to answer 'questions' if an attempt was made to connect her with 'criminal Communism.'"

HOLDING the national Communist Party free of such charge, however, the court ruling continued:

"If this was the type of Communism (that appellant (meaning Mrs. Benemovsky) professed, the answer to the question could not

have incriminated her, but if as charged in the rule nisi the purpose was to connect her with criminal Communist activities than she had a perfect right to decline to answer."

Chief Justice Elwyn Thomas and Justice Paul D. Barnes dissented. But the weight of evidence presented to the court by Mrs. Benemovsky's counsel, headed by Attorney John M. Coe, who is also chairman of the Progressive Party of Florida, was overwhelming, and the dissenters wrote no opinion of their own. Cominu- t. totowS

THE LEGAL ASPECTS of the case revolved around the question of immunity. The solicitor and Judges Villard and Holt contended that each and all of them had a right to grant Mrs. Benemovsky immunity from prosecution under the anti-Communist law on the Florida statute books and urged her to answer all questions put to her.

Attorney Louis Glick of Miami who represented Mrs. Benemovsky locally cited case after case to the contrary; just as he cited cases of gamblers, bootleggers and murderers who refused to answer questions put to them by the same solicitor on ground that it would incriminate them, and were allowed free on low bail.

Attorney Coe entered the case when it was found necessary to carry proceedings to the Supreme Court in Tallahassee. Progressives and member of his professions showered him with congratulations

soon after the ruling became public for his service to civil rights in this state and country.

But the case was not fought on legalistic grounds and with legal methods alone. The Communist Party of Florida and the national office, as well as progressive unions and organizations in this state and throughout the country came to the aid of Mrs. Benemovsky. Resolutions, letters, telegrams and protests of all kinds found their way to the lower and upper courts.

A citywide Civil Rights Congress was formed and later affiliated with the national organization the better to defend Mrs. Benemovsky. This was the outgrowth of the earlier founded "Benemovsky Defense Committee."

IN COMMENTING on the case and decision, the Communist Party of Florida declared that "The progressive forces of Florida scored a great victory."

"Last April Mrs. Leah Benemovsky, a garment worker of Miami was cited for contempt of court when she refused to testify whether she was a Communist on grounds that she would incriminate herself." The Communist statement said. "She was sentenced to 90 days in jail and then held on \$100,000 bail, pending a hearing. She was released when through a nationwide protest, the State Supreme Court ordered her bail reduced to \$500.

"Florida, through the Perry Act passed in 1941, has a statute which states that 'criminal' communism

is illegal in the state. While we Communists disavow any connection with criminal acts, this statute is an odious attempt by reactionary forces to outlaw the Communist Party of Florida:

"The Supreme Court ruling declared that membership in the Communist Party is not a crime. It also upheld the right to refuse to testify when the question 'Are you a Communist?' is asked.

"This decision is a rebuke to the discredited anti-labor attorney general, Tom Watson, author of the notorious 'open shop' law of Florida. Watson received a double rebuff from the people of Florida in the primary elections held last May when he ran for governor and then for the State Supreme Court bench.

"This recent ruling testifies to the growing unity of Negro and white workers, who in the general elections gave the Wallace program nearly 12,000 votes.

"This action will spur the progressive forces to greater activity against red-baiting, the Dixiecrats and the lynch terror in the South. The labor movement along with all progressives in Florida must unite in the campaign to repeal the open shop law and the Perry Act.

"Along with the ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Schneiderman Case and now the Florida State Supreme Court decision which declares that membership in the Communist Party is no crime, the phony, trumped-up charges against the National Committee of the Communist Party must be dropped. An aroused citizenry must be heard from now until the case against the 12 is dismissed."

An Educator That Germany Needs

By Arnold Sroog

If Gerhart Eisler were going home today, he would be on his way toward an important post in re-educating German youth for democracy. Kept here against his will by Attorney General Tom Clark and the Un-American Committee, Eisler has nevertheless been named a professor of political science at the University of Leipzig. Forced to come here against his will by the Hitler regime, Eisler was confronted with trumped-up "spy" charges on the very day that he was to sail home to Germany.

Now he faces imprisonment on two phony counts—contempt of the Un-American Committee and "false statements" on a questionnaire when he landed in this country en route to Mexico. The Government is pressing a third charge, for deportation, not in the idea of sending him home, but with the idea of jailing him indefinitely without bail so as to prevent him from speaking in his own defense.

TWO AMERICAS

"I'm looking forward very much to teaching the German youth about America, the Americas," Eisler said when interviewed on his appointment. "A foul, reactionary, dangerous America is represented by the capitalists and the good America is represented by the Communists, Henry Wallace and by the millions of decent workers and farmers—the people who work and do not exploit."

He explained that by teaching this he hoped to make clear that all Americans cannot be "put in one pot," but that many people here are part of "a fighting America that wants peace and progress."

With a smile, Eisler remarked that he thought he qualified as "an expert on American jurisprudence" and that he hoped to lecture on that part of America when he wins his fight and returns home.

He stressed that the reeducation of German youth was "one of the most important phases in the re-creation of a new Germany."

CONTRAST IN JUSTICE

"In the past universities have been fortresses of reaction putting science in the service of the ruling class, the Junkers, while in the Soviet Zone the universities are becoming the real educational fortresses of a new Germany."

He contrasted his own case with

CORRECTION

In the Labor Research Association story yesterday on "ERP—U.S. Trusts' Gold Mine," a printer's error caused the duplication of a line of type which destroyed the sense of one paragraph. The LRA wrote that the oil of Saudi Arabia, which cost 34 cents a barrel to produce, is sold by Standard Oil Co. at around \$2.65 a barrel. The excess profit on these sales, over and above normal profit margins, amounts to at least \$1 a barrel.



EISLER

the leniency shown to Ilse Koch, the Beast of Buchenwald.

"Let Ilse Koch come here," he said, ironically proposing a trade, "—she would be very valuable for 'democratic' education and as a voluntary member of the Un-American Committee—and let me go home."

Eisler's memories of Leipzig, the city where he was born, are varied. He recalls the city as a great printing center, a fur center and as one of the key areas of the German working class movement. He recalled one experience he had in Leipzig in 1924, when the Communist Party, of which he was an official, was illegal.

A big Nazi rally was called and the Communists decided to attempt to take the rally away from the Nazis with the help of the audience. About 2,000 people were in the hall and after the first Nazi had finished his speech Eisler, accompanied by a group of Communists, went to the front of the hall and demanded the right to answer the Nazi.

He was given the platform and in the course of his speech the Nazis became frightened and tried to stop him. But Eisler appealed to the audience, which came to his support. The Nazis then left the meeting and Eisler and the Communists took it over. When that happened the police came and broke up the rally, but not before the anti-fascist message had been brought to the approximately 1,500 non-Nazis in the audience.

In later days Eisler lived in Berlin, until the advent of Hitler, when he was forced to flee Germany. But his life is a guarantee that when he reaches Germany the University of Leipzig will have a man who knows what democracy is all about—the real kind as against the Washington variety.

Assailant of Thompson Family Due to Be Sentenced Today

Private detective Robert J. Burke is scheduled to be sentenced in Queens County Special Sessions Court this morning (Thursday) on two morals counts growing out of his criminal entry last November into the home of state Communist chairman Robert Thompson.

Burke, a labor stool-pigeon with a long record of waterfront spying and other industrial espionage, was convicted Dec. 26 by the three-judge tribunal of impairing the morals of Thompson's 7-year-old daughter and indecent exposure. The court, however, dismissed the third charge—that of Burke's illegal and forced entry into the Thompson home to give Thompson a "hard time."

Thompson, a witness at the trial, branded failure of the judges to convict on the illegal entry charge as a "green light for criminally-minded anti-Communists to break into the home of any Communist or progressive to commit acts of violence."

NO ACTION ON REPORT

Several days before the trial this newspaper presented the Queens County District Attorney a 13-page report of the shady activities of Burke, the names and addresses of 29 witnesses, and asked that Burke's motives in smashing into the Thompson home be investigated by a grand jury. No action on the report has yet been announced by the District Attorney.

Following Burke's conviction, Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, declared the case will not be considered closed until the "fascist forces responsible for the stabbing of Thompson last September" and those behind Burke's illegal entry into the Thompson home last November are arrested and punished.

"The court's labeling of Burke's crimes as those of an ordinary sexual pervert won't wash," Dennis declared. "By his own admission this man is an anti-labor private detective who boasts that anti-Communism motivated his storm-troop activities."

Burke is scheduled to come up for sentence at 10 a.m. in Queens County Courthouse, Court Square, Queens, before Judges Myles A. Paige, Frank Oliver and Joseph Loscalzo.

Pirinsky Defense

Rally Called Jan. 16

A mass rally will be held Jan. 16 at 3 p.m. in defense of George Pirinsky, executive secretary of the American Slav Congress, who was arrested last September for deportation. The rally, which will be held at the Yugoslav American Home, 405 W. 41 St., has been called by the George Pirinsky Defense Fund Committee.

Speakers will include Professor John Harsalka of Yale University; Leo Krzycki, president of ASC, and Abner Green, executive secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. The meeting will be chaired by Harry Justiz, member of the board of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

TO TRY FOR RECORD



George Truman, 40, of Washington, D. C., will attempt a 1,200-mile non-stop record flight from Toronto, Canada, to Miami, Fla.

Bomber Kills 3 Israeli Children

First details of the Christmas Eve bombing of a Children's Village on a settlement near Nazareth were issued yesterday by Progressive Israel Projects.

The bombing, at Mishmar Haemek, was accompanied by a single unidentified plane which flew in from Arab territory, dropped its three bombs and sped away.

One of the bombs scored a direct hit on a children's dormitory, killing three children. Five adults were wounded. One of them, Miriam Reicher, 25, a teacher on duty at the children's dormitory, died later of her wounds.

The settlement was brightly lit, there having been no fighting in the neighborhood for many months.

400 Vote Strike at IRT, BMT Newsstands

Four hundred IRT and BMT newsstand employees have voted overwhelmingly to strike the Union News Co., it was announced yesterday by News Distribution Employees Local 906, affiliated with the CIO United Office and Professional Workers.

The secret ballot, taken last Monday, leaves the actual strike date to the discretion of a union committee. The union contract expired Dec. 31. The company has refused to discuss new contract terms.

Subway newsstands are operated under a city franchise. A union request for intervention by the City Labor Relations Division has been rebuffed by the firm, it was charged.

The union has called upon Mayor O'Dwyer to revoke the company's franchise. Aaron D. Schneider, the union's national director, declared that "a company which shows so little regard for the welfare of its employees or the convenience of millions of New Yorkers does not deserve the bounty of a city franchise."

Sale of 2 Dayton Dailies Closes 1

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 5 (UP).—The Dayton Journal Herald newspapers have been sold to James M. Cox, publisher of the Dayton Daily News, the Atlanta Journal, the Springfield, Ohio, Sun and News and the Miami, Fla., Daily News.

Cox said the two papers, now being published by Lewis B. Rock, would be combined into a morning paper named the Journal Herald.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

IS UNCLE TOM DEAD? Fourth in series of free lectures by staff members on "controversial issues" during Winter Term registration week. Speaker: Doxey A. Wilkerson. Register before or after lecture 8 p.m. Jefferson School, 16th St. and 6th Ave.

Coming

Dancearound Folksay's first for the New Year. Come and protest the indictments of the 12 Communists, Saturday evening. Oscar Brand to sing folksongs. A. B. MAGIL, noted correspondent, just returned from Palestine, will speak on "Present Situation in Palestine." Sunday, Jan. 9, 8 p.m. Coney Island Community Center, 3109 Surf Ave.

CONCERT: METROPOLITAN MUSIO SCHOOL presents works of contemporary composers at Carnegie Recital Hall, 154 W. 57th St. Sunday, Jan. 9, 5:30 p.m. David Diamond Quartet; songs by Sam Morgenstern and Wallingford Riegger; piano compositions of Ann Dodge, Alex North, John Page, Wallingford Riegger. Outstanding participating artists. Admission \$1.20, inc. tax. Tickets at 18 W. 74th St. or at door.

RATES: 35 cents per line in the Daily Worker
40 cents per line in The (Weekend) Worker
6 words constitute a line
Minimum charge - 3 lines
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE
DEADLINES:
Daily Worker:
Previous day at noon
For Monday's issue
Friday at 4 p. m.
Weekend Worker:
Previous Wednesday
at 4 p. m.

TOMORROW'S CHINA--THE NEW DEMOCRACY

(Continued from Page 5)

of her democratic revolution will be uneven. Nationwide victory will follow a zigzag path. But democratic areas can be established in part of the country from which the democratic revolution will spread.

6—All the feudal forces of China, assisted by foreign powers which wish to exploit China will attack such democratic areas. But the areas can be successfully defended and extended. An army of a new type is needed for this, closely integrated with the people. A strategy of a new type is also needed, relying fully on the people and organizing them, disintegrating the enemy forces partly by arms and partly by winning over the common soldiers.

7—The Communist Party represents especially the working class and the poor farmers; most of its membership consists of peasant soldiers. But other classes than these share in creating the new democracy. Hence the Communists should restrict themselves to not more than one-third of the government posts, leaving the other two-thirds to representatives of other progressive classes.

In this coalition, the Communists should seek leadership not by superior force, nor by political pressure, but by correctly analyzing the people's needs and securing general agreement. For this their weapon is their command of Marxist analysis.

Policy must be "from the people and to the people." This does not

mean that the Party merely echoes the people, but that it keeps close to the people, analyzes what they want and tells them how to get it. Democracy must be based not on passive approval through the ballot but on the energetic initiative of the people.

Such was the platform the Chinese Communists developed through 25 years of struggle, through many losses and many victories. Such are the policies by which they have grown today—at the end of 1948—to a party of remarkable maturity and unity with more than 3,000,000 members, controlling most of North China and Manchuria.

(Tomorrow: Yenan Drive to the Sea)

Join the Fight for FREEDOM! STOP the Trial of the 12!

LENIN MEMORIAL MEETINGS

Celebrate the
25th Anniversary of
the Daily Worker

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19
Manhattan and Queens
St. Nicholas Arena
THURSDAY, JAN. 20
Brooklyn—Academy of Music
THURSDAY, JAN. 20
Bronx—Winter Gardens

Tickets Available at
All Party Clubs

Around the Globe

By Joseph Starobin

A German Socialist Who Learned About Unity

"WHEN THE OLD MAXIE speaks, people come to listen," said the local representative of the Soviet Information Bureau, as we drove away from the Socialist Unity Party headquarters in Dresden. The representative, a Soviet major from Kiev who fought through the whole war, spoke with respect and even affection for 70-year-old Max Buchwitz, whom we had just interviewed.

Buchwitz is a jolly, short, heavy-set man, once a printer and then a weaver, and one of those Social-Democrats of Saxony whose memory goes back to the days of Bebel and Engels.

He is today president of the Saxony provincial government, and took a leading part in the merger of Social-Democrats and Communists, which resulted in the formation of the Socialist Unity Party. Alongside him sat Ernst Lohagen (who has a brother in New York) and was an old militant of the Communist Party, a textile worker, six times in jail for his convictions and activity. He is a younger man, thin, and with a drawn countenance now SED secretary for the province.



TO SEE these two men working together is to realize the great meaning of Socialist-Communist unification in Germany. For they learned the hard way: Buchwitz was in exile in Denmark during the Hitler days, arrested there and put in a concentration camp; Lohagen was betrayed doing underground work four months after Hitler came to power, then released, then spent '35-'38 in jail, again, and in '42 saw his wife go to the gas chambers in Auschwitz. And in '45, in the town of Zwickau, he led one of the few groups of anti-fascists who battled it out with the Nazis just as the American occupation forces were coming in; later the Americans withdrew and the Soviet army took over.

"Yes, we are fulfilling all the old Socialist dreams," says Buchwitz, "and that is why they are lying about us in the West."

He is perfectly frank about the difficulties. "We can't say the change is rapid among the people, but it is taking place." He cites the growth of the Hennecke movement, the activation of the workers for higher production levels. He rattles off the figures on land reform—300,000 people got land in Saxony out of five million, and one million of this population are new settlers. "You can imagine the problems."

He gives a picture of how the "landtag," the provincial parliament works. There are only 59 SED members out of 119; 28 are delegates of the Christian Democratic Union and 29 members of the Liberal Democratic Party. Several independents, plus a deputy of the Kulturbund, gives the SED a narrow majority. And from his figure alone, I grasp something that is not generally understood—while the SED is the leading force, there are powerful peasant and small capitalist elements in the Soviet zone, and a vigorous parliamentary life.

In the Leipzig University, for example, there was quite a struggle between the conservative and left-wing professors before it was agreed that Gerhart Eisler should be invited to teach there.

"And how is Eisler?" Both Lohagen and Buchwitz remember him warmly, and ask about him.

AS FOR THE Soviet Military Government, Buchwitz denies they interfere arbitrarily in the local government. Many a time, he says, we have argued for hours, hammering out agreements with the Soviet commander in a perfectly normal, friendly way. Buchwitz is proud that the hard work of the German workingclass is winning respect from the Russians. "We have 600,000 members of our united party," he says. "And our unity came about in the hard way. In the concentration camps we realized that if we had been united, Hitler would never have come to power and millions of young men would not today be in their graves."

"I TELL YOU," says Buchwitz, "I am an old friend of Schumacher's [the leader of the anti-Soviet Social-Democrats in the West]. I went to their Congress last year, and argued with them. I told them what we were doing in the East. And I warned them—they are repeating all the old mistakes."

"And if they are now sending agents into our zone to sabotage and undermine us—of course, we will arrest them." Then he related how he had been invited by American military officials in Berlin last year to talk things over. "How many Social-Democrats do you have in jail?" this commander asked. And Buchwitz laughs at his own reply: "You should know better than I. You sent them to us."

SUBURBAN HEIGHTS

BY GLUYAS WILLIAMS



Letters from Readers

Muddled Thinking On Ilse Koch

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Much muddled thinking, it seems to me, is being expended on the problem of Ilse Koch and what steps should be taken in her case.

Whether or not Frau Koch had lampshades made of the skins of her human victims, or participated in bestial debauchery, the indisputable fact remains that, as a Nazi official at Buchenwald, she did efficiently help exterminate tens of thousands of Soviet citizens, not to mention thousands of Jews and allied war prisoners. In other words, she did unquestionably prove that she was actively and thoroughly anti-Soviet in every possible way.

This being the case, Frau Koch is obviously entitled to Marshall Plan funds. I see no reason, further, why our State Department should not admit her forthwith to this country, since she is very much the sort of person the State Department delights to honor with visas and passports. Once here, Isaac Don Levine could write her signed autobiography for the

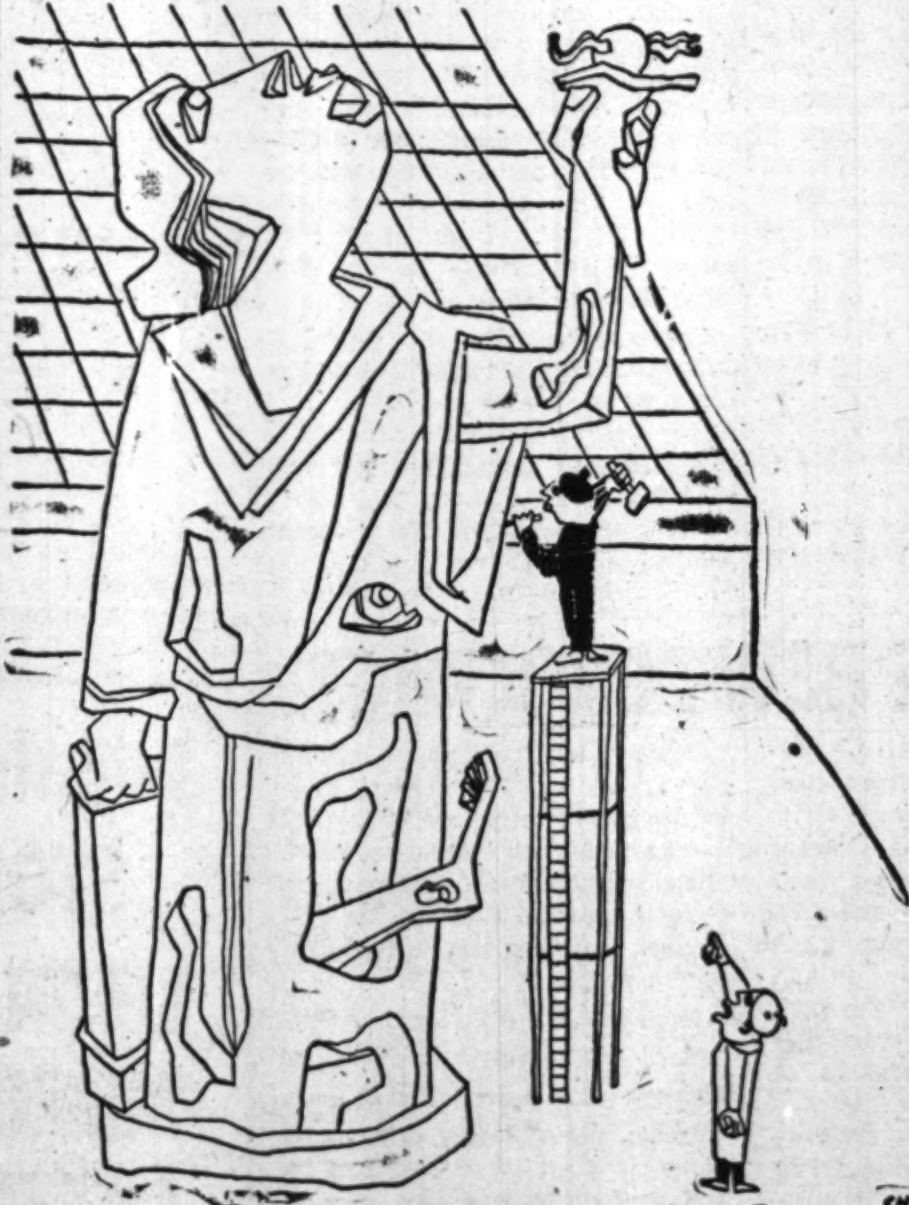
Hearst papers. And what a witness she would make for the Un-American Committee on the extension of spy activities abroad!

Her respectability thus established, she could appear in a song recital at Carnegie Hall, where her rendition of Brunnhilde's wacry would doubtless thrill the wives of munitions-makers (and of other representatives of allied war industries) lining the parterre boxes.

Frau Koch could then publish an anti-Soviet volume to be circulated by the Book-of-the-Month Club, and could contribute in off-moments to the Saturday Review of Literature and to the New Leader. Following these developments, as the night the day, would be a profusely illustrated article in Life magazine announcing her conversion by Monsignor Sheen, after which she might temporarily retire from the headlines to an estate in Westchester County or Connecticut to raise pumpkin and other produce filled with microfilm, just in case the cold war needed heating.

Fiat justitia, ruat coelum! (Let justice rule, though the heavens fall!)

F. N.



"What did posterity ever do to you?"

World of Labor

By George Morris

The Supreme Court Dashes One Illusion

THE SUPREME COURT'S unanimous ruling, upholding a ban on the closed shop in two southern states, is the most serious blow against trade unions in many years. The opinion of the nine justices seems to leave no doubt that, faced with a test of the Taft-Hartley ban on the closed shop, the court would hand down the same opinion.

The language in the opinion is plain enough for a layman to read. Any hope that the ruling applies only to state laws barring the closed shop appears unfounded. The right of states to pass such laws is upheld "so long as their laws do not run afoul of some specific Federal Constitutional prohibition or some Federal Law," said the court. By implication the court lets us know that there are such "valid" Federal laws, meaning the Taft-Hartley Law, no doubt.

The court develops the doctrine that the same principle that called for legislation protecting a worker's right to join a union applies to protecting a "non-union" worker's right not to join one in order to work in a shop. The justices even made the argument that if it was lawful to pass legislation barring the "yellow dog" contract, or calling for maximum hours and minimum wages, it is lawful to invalidate contracts which require a worker to join a union to hold a job. The language of the opinion covers more than the closed shop. It appears to even apply to the union shop and maintenance of membership contracts.

LABOR ATTORNEYS will surely stretch their professional art to a maximum to lessen the blow. But the hard fact remains that the high court put a stamp of legal protection on the open shop and did so in a language heavily drawn from the familiar "right to work" ads sponsored by business.

The court, significantly, handed down its decision on the day of opening of the very Congress that is expected by labor to invalidate the Taft-Hartley nationwide ban on the closed shop. In effect, the court said, if Congress doesn't repeal the Taft-Hartley Law, the closed shop ban will stick and apply to all the states.

The court's opinion, and unanimity, should effectively dispel illusions in the high court as a refuge for liberalism. One can judge how liberal the court is by its reply to the argument of the unions that a closed shop is needed by the workers if their bargaining position is to be on an equal footing with the employer.

"But in identical language these state laws forbid employers to discriminate against union and non-union members," says the court, adding that the same laws also prohibit closed shop contracts with company unions.

The employer's advantage in his right to hire and fire, close and open plants, favor the non-unionists and inspire divisive company unions, plays no part in the court's opinion of what constitutes "equality."

The CIO, incidentally, may find it a bit embarrassing to carry out its planned distribution of a million copies of Justice William O. Douglas' speech delivered at its recent convention in Portland. The justice, who was hailed for delivering "the speech" of the convention because it gave right wing labor leaders a perspective and a place in the sun under the Marshall Plan, voted a few weeks later to ban the closed shop.

THE COURT'S OPINION may have a profound influence on the whole pattern of unionism. It should be noted that it came as layoffs spread. Protection for an open shop is most useful to an employer when he has unemployed to play with, and when work slack brings out the stooge elements among the employed. It is obvious that a union will need to depend more than ever on unity of its members, and militancy, to overcome the advantages the employers have gained.

The immediate problem, however, is the drive to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law. Repeal is the sole hope for labor to take the ban on the closed shop, and the many other bans, out of the law books.

It will be just as futile for labor to depend on the administration's smiles as it was to depend on the Supreme Court. The situation demands a tremendous roar from the labor movement as a whole—a roar that would effectively remind Congress that repeal, and nothing less than restoration of the Wagner Act, will do. If the opportunity is missed now, labor will be stuck with an anti-labor law for a long time to come.

COMING: The CIO Convention As I Saw It . . . By Ben Gold . . . In the weekend Worker

Daily Worker

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Truman's Tactic

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S MESSAGE to the new Congress spells trouble for the American people.

It is a typical Truman-style message. It has nice words imitating the style of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt. But when it gets down to cases, it is the program demanded by the bankers, the generals and the armaments trust.



TRUMAN

President Truman offers guns. His trick is to pretend to offer butter, too, as bait.

He offers universal military training for every youth in the land. He offers bigger armaments, more atom bombs, and more "cold war." He says it in practically so many words. This program has been costing the nation close to 20 billion dollars a year. According to Truman, it is going to keep on costing the nation that much, and more if necessary. There is not a single word in this part of the program that the Wall Street armaments trust and the militarists would want to change.

But after offering this armed-to-the-teeth program, he offers the butter as a come-on. He asks for a mild housing program, a vague health program, a civil rights program and similar reforms—but he avoids fighting for them. Whereas he is very efficient in getting the guns, he is stricken with paralysis when it comes to getting the butter. The guns are planned for by Secretary Forrestal, and delivered by the trusts. But the butter remains a pious wish and an election promise.

TRUMAN SAYS he wants the Taft-Hartley law repealed. But he makes sure that Taft-Hartleyism will stay. He offers labor a Wagner Act—but with such amendments as will make it meaningless when labor tries to fight for higher wages and the better he promises. He wants a wage freeze and the power to outlaw strikes in "vital industries" where they affect public welfare. Every trade union member knows what that means in practice. It means that President Truman wants the power to block any demands by labor for wage rises in 1949.

BEFORE HE WAS RE-ELECTED, President Truman roared against Big Business. But in his message, he offers them new war contracts and promises them he will not interfere with their "freedom" to loot the nation or block vast Government projects (housing, etc.).

Before the election, Truman inspired hope by announcing the Vinson Peace Mission to end the cold war. In his message, Truman offers more and bigger cold-war provocations, while he makes no mention of the sinister decision to restore German fascist war power in the Ruhr.

The President talked peace. But he spoke defensively because he knows that with every passing day the world sees more clearly that it is Washington and Wall Street alone which base themselves on the necessity and "inevitability" of another war.

Truman hinted at the cause when he spoke of the peril of the coming economic crisis. The crisis is brewing. But he has nothing to offer but the old Goering war economy, which he is trying to sell as guns-AND-butter. Forrestal admits more frankly that it is a guns-without-butter policy demanding "hard decisions"—that is, semi-starvation, longer hours, and loss of democracy as the price it will cost the people.

THERE ARE MANY in the official leadership of labor who will help Truman sell this imitation-Goering program as a genuine Roosevelt program. The hosannas have already started among those leaders who are ready to sacrifice the wages, welfare and liberties of the working men and their families to Big Business armaments economics and the cold war.

But the rank and file will discover the truth. They will discover it if their sons are drafted, if their wages are frozen, as they work harder in the factories while they lose their right to protest under the whiplash of the anti-Communist witch-hunt.

This paper will not help deceive the nation. It will unmask the guns-plus-butter fake. It will support the stand of the Communist Party leaders (who face 10 years in jail each) that labor must resist the lowering of its living standards and must stand firm against the disastrous and reactionary cold war policy. We urge united action in the AFL and CIO unions to compel the delivery of the promised butter and the halting of the preparation for war.

ARREST THAT MAN



By Fred Ellis

As We See It

Tuskegee Institute Falsifies Statistic on Lynchings

By Abner W. Berry



I'D LIKE TO SUGGEST that the Department of Records of Tuskegee Institute look up the definition of the word "l-y-n-c-h." This suggestion is made because we have just received, over the signature of Tuskegee's president, F. D. Patterson, the startlingly sugary news that "two persons were lynched during the year (1948)."

Now most of us can remember more persons than that who met violent death without benefit of trial. But these are not classified as lynchings by the meticulous statisticians of Tuskegee.

The murder of Isaiah Nixon in Montgomery County, Georgia, is gingerly tabbed and classified by the Tuskegee lynch tabulators as follows:

"There was one borderline case, not included in the total number of lynchings for 1948 for the reason that in one respect it does not conform to criteria used. This victim was Isaiah Nixon, the 28-year-old Negro, who insisted on voting in Georgia's Primary election after being advised not to do so. On the evening of the same day he voted, two brothers, white, went to Nixon's home and shot him. He died two days later in a hospital."

NOW THE "criteria" used by the Institute for determining whether a killing is a lynching or not seems to be quite foggy. Our office dictionary is more to the point; it reads, in part: Lynch, v.t., to inflict punishment upon or kill, without the forms of law, as by a mob, or other unauthorized persons.

Nixon was "punished" for voting by "unauthorized persons" from where I sit. And it is inconceivable that this act, resulting in death, is not classified as a lynching.

But that is not all that is wrong with the Tuskegee statistics. One of the lynched persons was Robert Mallard, the 37-year-old Negro salesman, who was killed in Toombs County, Ga., as he motored home with his wife. The other was a white tenant farmer, William H. Turner, of Merriwether County, Ga. The statisticians remark that one person received the death sentence for lynching the white farmer. But there is no mention of the fact that the men who admitted killing Nixon were freed. And that there has not yet been a single conviction for the lynching of a Negro in the South.

LET'S GO BACK a minute to the definition of the word lynch. Many acts covered by that word were benevolently overlooked by the men and women at

Tuskegee, who should cover their field more carefully. Here are some acts of "punishment without the forms of law, by unauthorized persons":

- Sheriff T. W. White of Sandy Hook, Miss., reported on May 6, 1948, that a white man "whose name he couldn't remember" had killed Hosea Carter, a Negro. Following the Negro's death his brother and a friend were locked up for safekeeping, according to the sheriff. I'd like to ask Tuskegee: Was Hosea Carter lynched?

- Marion Noble, a 19-year-old Negro in Birmingham, Ala., was picked up by a squad car in perfect health last spring. After riding around with the police for a while, the young Negro was declared dead. His body showed signs of having been beaten. He had committed no crime. How does Tuskegee classify that kind of murder?

- How am I to classify the street slaying of 15-year-old Leon Mosley, of Detroit, by Patrolman Louis "Melasi" Was Melasi "authorized" to shoot a boy, as judge and executioner?

SPACE DOES NOT permit extending this list further. But there are at least seven other killings like the ones I've mentioned, covering Alabama, New York and Mississippi, which were reported in the press during 1948. Why, then, does the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute seek to play down the violence done to Negroes?

Is it because that unreconstructed Wall Street and Texas "rebel," Jesse Holman Jones, is a member of the Institute's board of trustees? Is it because the chairman of the board is Basil O'Connor, who, as chairman of the American Red Cross, Jim-crowded donors' blood?

Is it because these men prefer to fight lynching with statistics rather than with strong-toothed legislation?

I can't believe that Negro statisticians, knowing life and literature well enough to tell a lynching from a passionate petting party, would unconsciously make

the errors of omission contained in Tuskegee's lynch report.

The Tuskegee report is a gross falsification of the actual record of lynchings in 1948. It confirms the Dixiecrat propaganda to the effect that lynching is dying away in the South and that the southerners are, themselves, going to right the wrongs done to the Negroes.

That looks all right on paper. But in the meantime the Negroes keep on dying at the hands of "unauthorized persons" in and out of uniform. And no matter how much the statistics are dressed up there is still need for a strong anti-lynching bill which will protect Negro life and liberty from white-supremacy violence. The record on that is in the hearts and memories of the widows and orphans of the "unauthorized" slain.

NO MISS HERE



Snowball fighting at Banff, Canada, this young miss forgot to duck and ended up with a face full of soft, fluffy snow.

Adventures of Richard

The Kids Visit the 'Universe' Off Central Park

By Michael Singer

WHAT THE KIDS did to Copernicus and Gallileo shouldn't happen to the Haydn Planetarium—but it did. The whole debacle occurred one afternoon when the gang, accompanied by the junior astronomers Scoopy, Shnook and Jungle-head, visited the famous "universe" off Central Park.

Before the Planetarium darkened, the kids voiced open disapproval. "Where's the moon?" Shnook asked aloud. "Yeh, what kind of a place is this?" Jungle-head added, can't even see a shooting star."

A woman with a seven-year-old star-gazer started assailing and No-Nose said: "Lady, I came to see planets. When does this double-feature get going?"

FINALLY, the Planetarium

Kitchen Kues

FOOD TIP

A half cup of uncooked rice increases to approximately 1½ cups when boiled. One pound of uncooked rice measures slightly more than two cups.

Experience Teaches

Wax flowers may be cleaned by placing them one at a time in a pint of tepid water to which 1 tablespoon of baking soda has been added.

The secret of very thin bread for sandwiches is a very sharp knife. No matter how fresh the bread, a very sharp knife can slice it thinly.

Put the rubbers on the jars before filling them with hot preserves. Then screw down the tops onto the rubbers. It will save burned fingers.

If the home does not boast a long-nosed watering can, use the tea kettle for the purpose of watering the house plants. It pours without spilling.

Press Roundup

THE HERALD TRIBUNE concedes that "if events develop as nearly all observers expect, and the Communists win power in China through negotiation or by continued fighting, the U. S. will have no choice except to remove any armed forces it has in the country." The Trib notes wistfully that "it seems doubtful American military strength can be used to real advantage anywhere in China in the near future."

THE MIRROR sees "continental Europe and Britain . . . firmly entrenched in socialism" by 1952, "having been subsidized in this cause by the taxes of Americans," meaning the Marshall Plan. Then the Mirror complains that "China will be safe for communism because we haven't had enough Marshall Plans to go around."

THE TIMES bleats about alleged Soviet "massacres" of Nazi war prisoners, then confesses that Britain and France "held their prisoners for more than three years after the war" while the U. S. "kept them for more than two years and lent them to other countries."

THE STAR says that "the closed shop itself is not evil; it is the job monopoly built up by blackbills, race discrimination, unreasonable dues, nepotism, etc., that is the real evil. No closed shop ban strikes at this; it strikes at labor itself."

darkened, a hush fell over the audience and the lecturer began pointing out the wonders of the heavens.

"Notice how the Milky Way . . ." he was saying, when suddenly Flekel's whisper, like a falling comet, smote the silence: "That's a grade B Milky Way if you ask me."

"Nobody asked you," Menash whispered back, "this guy's an astronomer, not a milkman."

"Yeh, keep quiet. We're learning," Richard urged.

The lecturer stopped. "Please," he warned, "let's not have any talking. Let's follow the stars."

Jungle-head suddenly got up. "Where are you going all of a sudden?" No-Nose asked.

"Sit down, you'll fall off a planet," Menash rasped.

"I gotta go," Jungle-head whined, "I gotta go."

Seats began to twist and feet to clomp and the lecturer again called for quiet.

JUNGLE-HEAD sat down, squirmed. "How do you like that?" Flekel whispered, "the kid's a million miles away from earth and he's gotta look for a men's room."

"He's homesick," No-Nose replied, "with that head of his he belongs on Mars."

The lady behind them tapped a warning knuckle on the chair. But one of her fingers nearly tore a hole in Scoopy's neck. "Ouch," he howled.

"I'm sorry," the lady whispered.

"Sssh," Menash ssshed.

No-Nose muttered aloud: "Now I know we're in another planet."

THE NEWS greets the news of a British-Polish trade agreement, then characteristically speculates whether, with Poland prosperous, "that fine Polish pride might well make it tough for any Russian choosing to chirp that, according to the Kremlin book, Poland is supposed to be only another meek satellite."

THE JOURNAL - AMERICAN says: "Facing a mixed Congress, President Truman, if he steers a middle course of sound statesmanship, may be able to rise to leadership levels."

THE POST declares that "the Forrestal Plan is the Truman Doctrine carried to its illogical conclusion. It is the Truman Doctrine completely removed from the American people's direction. It is the Truman Doctrine gone mad."

THE SUN'S George E. Sokolsky is partially right when he says, "when we look at Witter Chambers, we see a liar, a cheat, a chief, a spy, a traitor who has repented and who has devoted himself not only to a full and public confession of his iniquity but to the protection of the nation from such as he had been and his accomplices."

THE WORLD - TELEGRAM says "tortured little" Korea "deserves the sympathetic consideration of all mankind," obviously because only half, and not all of it, is controlled by Wall Street.

Carlucci

(Continued from Page 4)

at men he didn't like. But it was Carlucci himself who got off the "front" when the men from the ships saw what his gang was after.

He slunk out of the NMU hall like a rat, when his case came up for trial.

AFRAID TO FIGHT

"Carlucci didn't fight because he was afraid more facts against him would come out," commented Ferdinand C. Smith, Negro leader, who served as NMU secretary many years.

Reynolds tries to excuse Carlucci's spying by saying he was working for Joe Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association.

It is true that Ryan was working with the Mariners' Club goons against the NMU. But Carlucci's main paymasters were the Railway Audit & Inspection Co., which the Senate Civil Liberties Committee so

FRAULEINS OK IN US OFFICERS' CLUB--NOT ENLISTED MEN

BERLIN, Jan. 5 (UP). — The membership of Harnack House, fashionable American officer-civilian club in Berlin, barred enlisted men as guests today although German girls are accepted.

The vote to bar enlisted men was made at a heated meeting last night in which one faction, led by officers, outvoted a faction, led by civilians, 135 to 106.

Civilian speakers contended enlisted men should be admitted as

guests because German nationals, including frauleins, were permitted in the club.

The opposition, consisting mostly of officers, objected. One lieutenant colonel said he was willing to accept 90 percent of enlisted men but objected to the other 10 percent.

"There are 10 percent of enlisted men who do not know how to behave," he said. "We don't want these enlisted barbarians with officers and ladies."

amply exposed, and the Isthmian Steamship Co.

But Ryan was also a shipowners' agent. "We got some money from the shipowners," he told Sen. Copland's Committee that was investigating the seamen's strike of '36-'37.

"We went to the companies and said: 'Give us money to fight them (the NMU men)' We got the money and drove them back with bats."

Quentin Reynolds used to do nicer work than boosting labor spies and strikebreakers.

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Dewey Opposes More City Aid

(Continued from Page 3)

Public Workers and the Teachers Union.

Arthur Schutler, State ALP executive secretary called it "a blue-print for bypassing the real needs of the people."

"It is clear that by united legislative action in every community, the people will have to write their own message to the Legislature to meet their urgent needs," his statement said.

Dorothy Allen, executive vice-president of the United Public Workers, assailed the Governor's failure to suggest action on the "appalling nancial situation" of state employes, and his silence on grievance machinery and reforms in the retirement system. She predicted a "hot session" for the Legislature, with "large numbers of irate city and state employes pressing their legislators to remedy the Governor's 'neglect'."

ASKS MORE FUNDS

Rose Russell of the Teachers Union called the message "even more nebulous" on education than anticipated. She maintained the Governor showed "no awareness" of the school crisis, and insisted upon an additional \$100,000,000 in state aid and \$100,000,000 in state funds for school construction. She also called for more funds to take the state university "out of the blue-print state," and to restore the child care program.

The Democratic Party, after having recently embraced the Governor's announced program, apparently shifted its tack and became excited about the disappearance of the huge "post war reconstruction fund of nearly three-quarters of a billion." The Governor has announced that nearly all of this has been allocated, and the bulk of it contracted for.

The Democrats demanded an accounting on the grounds that the huge fund was spent without building a single school or hospital.

Davis

(Continued from Page 2)

against Puerto Rican citizens in the Lower East Side.

The Council seated Jack Kranis, Brooklyn Democrat who was elected last November at a special councilmanic election to the seat left vacant by the death of Brooklyn Communist Peter V. Cacchione in 1947.

A motion by Queens Democrat Hugh Quinn that Eric J. Truelich, a Queens lawyer, be seated to replace L. Gary Clemente, was referred to the Rules Committee. Truelich who lives in Richmond Hill and has a law office on Pierpont St., Brooklyn, was selected by the Queens Democratic organization. Clemente was elected to Congress in the last election.

The Council also voted to prohibit granting of mass or retroactive rent increases by the City Rent Commission. The bill, sponsored by vice chairman Joseph P. Sharkey, Brooklyn Democrat, approves rent rises only after a hearing at which both tenant and landlord present testimony, and then only for individual tenants.

Condolences

The West Side Region, C. P. express its deepest sympathy to the family of

CECIL

The West Side Region, C. P. extends its deep regrets to Comrade Nina on the loss of her

Father



HACK, a chimpanzee at the Golden Gate Park Zoo in San Francisco, tries to still his chattering teeth in the 36-degree temperature, the coldest it has been in San Francisco since 1888. Hack wears long underwear but he's still cold.

Wallace

(Continued from Page 3)

ident outlined repeats the commitments to the American people which he made in the latter stages of the campaign. It is a program which the demands of the people and the organized strength of the Progressive Party compelled him to put forward and which was responsible for the victory which he and his Party won on Nov. 2.

"However, the vagueness of most of the President's proposals and his retreat on others hoist danger signals for the American people.

"Until the detailed plans for expanded social security, farm price supports, federal aid to education and river valley development have been spelled out in the budget message and in specific legislation, it is impossible to tell how far the Administration is prepared to go to meet the burning needs of the American people in these fields.

HOUSING

"In the case of housing—the only item on which the President vouchsafed anything specific—his proposal for one million units in the next seven years falls tragically below the requirements of the eight million families whom the President said stand in emergency need of homes.

"Nor does the President offer the country immediate relief from high living costs, but only a proposal for standby controls which, if exercised, are to be accompanied by a wage freeze.

"Moreover, the election was a clear mandate by labor and the people for the repeal of the infamous Taft-Hartley law and the re-instatement of the Wagner Act. But the message contains a fatal retreat from pre-election commitments. The President retains the language of his campaign slogan but destroys its substance. His call for Wagner Act amendments to provide the means for curbing strikes means that he proposes to continue to hold the dagger of Taft-Hartley injunctions against workers whose only weapon for the improvement of their conditions lies in the exercise of their democratic right to strike.

COLD WAR

"It is clear from the President's message that he intends to continue and intensify the cold war. This is clearly shown by the repetition of his demand for universal military training and the regimentation of our American youth in preparation for war.

"His specific foreign policy proposals, reserved for future messages are clearly foreshadowed in Secretary Forrestal's annual report asking 'top priority' for extraordinary legislation giving the President the power to provide arms and military assistance to any country in any part of the globe, as part of the plan for a North Atlantic Military Alliance to arm Western Europe for war.

"The President's message again makes it clear that the American

Crusade

(Continued from Page 3)

to coast" in support of the Crusade.

"Let's make the President and Congress live up to their election promises," said the CRC statement. "This is everybody's crusade. Make certain that your neighborhood organization is represented. Raise it in your union and shop meetings. Ask your local minister, priest, rabbi, school principal, legislator to endorse the conference."

MEETS JAN. 17

The Legislative Conference will meet in Washington Jan. 17. The People's Freedom Crusade will go into session the next day, Jan. 18.

The Civil Rights Congress announced special transportation has been arranged for the delegates and Crusade participants on trains leaving Pennsylvania Station 7:15 a.m., Jan. 17-18. Special round-trip tickets for the delegates are available at \$10 each at State Civil Rights Congress headquarters, 23 W. 26 St.

Representatives from the Bronx to Crusade to Washington will include delegates from the Negro Masons and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mrs. Helen Butler and Mrs. Robinson, CRC leaders, and Mrs. Rosa Graham, chairman of the Prospect Wallace Committee, will also attend.

Jury

(Continued from Page 2)

witz, always within hearing range of men from Hogan's office, at which various proposals were made to Shapiro, which managed to fend off.

Aronowitz, later on, brought the other men around to the meetings.

The stall continued until George Washington came to this city to play Manhattan, thus giving local police jurisdiction. Shapiro then ostensibly agreed to the gamblers' plot and demanded that the \$1,000 be paid in advance to an uncle. With Detective Rumack posing as the uncle, Aronowitz and Kellin made the contact at a bar and grill across the street from Madison Square Garden, handed over the money and were promptly arrested. Hogan praised Shapiro highly, pointing out that the youth was "under terrific tension and great personal inconvenience."

The four men face a possible five-year jail term.

people can realize the domestic program for which they voted on Nov. 2 only if they organize their own independent strength to fight for its realization and for an end to the cold war by peaceful understanding with Russia. The Progressive Party will continue to use its strength and effort, in cooperation with all other progressive Americans, to attain this end."

Truman Asks Wage Freeze, Cold War

(Continued from Page 1)

have no intention of preserving the injustices of the past. We welcome the constructive efforts being made by many nations to achieve a better life for their citizens."

Although asking for additional corporation taxes and increased taxes on upper and middle incomes, the President sought to reassure business.

Depression cannot be avoided by government alone, he said. "The greater part of the task must be performed by individual efforts under our system of free enterprise. We can keep our present prosperity, and increase it, only if free enterprise and free government work together to that end."

ADVICE TO BUSINESS

Business should plan for steady, vigorous expansion, Truman said, "seeking always to increase its output, lower its prices, and avoid the vices of monopoly and restriction." If it follows this course business will have the "help and encouragement" of government, the President said.

He proposed Government loans to private business to expand their facilities for the production of steel and other materials in short supply.

Besides this proposal and one for setting a limit on "unjustified wage adjustments," Truman's economic program included:

- 1—Power to control consumer and bank credit.
- 2—Authority to regulate speculation in commodities.
- 3—Continued export controls.
- 4—Priorities and allocations in transportation.
- 5—Priorities and allocations for key materials in short supply.
- 6—Extend and strengthen rent controls.
- 7—Standby authority to impose price ceilings.

The program of social reform contained in the President's message included the measures he had promised in his election campaign speeches, and in one or two instances went further.

In addition to those already cited in this article, these measures included:

- 1—Enactment of his civil rights program. "The fulfillment of this promise," Truman said, "is among the highest purposes of government."
- 2—Raising the legal minimum wage to 75 cents.
- 3—Strengthening anti-trust laws.
- 4—Improving the national farm program, through continued price supports, and adequate storage space for crops.
- 5—Conservation of natural resources and the development of rivers for power, irrigation, navigation and flood control.
- 6—Development of tidelands petroleum deposits, with ownership vested in the Federal government.
- 7—Development of public power projects, carried to consuming areas by public transmission lines.
- 8—Wider coverage of social security laws and increased benefit payments.
9. A system of pre-paid medical insurance.
10. Federal aid to education.
11. Cabinet status for the department now administering programs of health, educational and social security.
12. Legislation for low-rent public housing, slum clearance, farm housing and housing research. (Truman urged that the figure of 500,000 low rent public housing units in five years, as provided in the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill, be increased to a million units in seven years.)

Truman was interrupted frequently with applause, but with two or three exceptions the handclaps came entirely from the Democratic side. Republicans applauded his announcement that he would seek a "sizable reduction" in the national debt, and also his proposal for an amendment to the Wagner Act banning certain types of strikes. His statement that he stood by

Marcantonio Bill

Asks Repeal of Draft

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY) today underscored Progressive Party opposition to President Truman's militarization program by introducing a bill calling for repeal of the draft law.

Marcantonio dropped his bill into the hopper a few minutes after the President concluded his state of the union message. In the message, the President had requested passage of a universal military training law.

Marcantonio and Sen. Glen H. Taylor (D-Idaho) led a fight in the closing days of the 80th Congress to prevent passage of the Selective Service Act.

Rep. Adolph Sabath (D-Ill.) said today he did not see how Truman even could ask for UMT "in view of his strong appeal for world peace." In addition, he said, "it has been demonstrated that we don't need it."

the civil rights program, and his demand for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act received the loudest applause. His endorsement of UMT got only a small patter of hands.

The President did not make clear whether in restoring the Wagner Act he wanted his amendments adopted simultaneously with repeal of Taft-Hartley. This is the position adopted by Rep. John Lesinski (D-Mich), chairman of the House Labor Committee but it is opposed by the CIO.

BUDGET NEXT WEEK

The budget to implement the Truman program will not be released until next week. Some observers here, however, argue that it may be possible for the Administration to find sufficient funds to finance the listed social reforms and also pay the enormous military and Marshall Plan expenditures which are expected.

The answer to that, or so it seems to this correspondent, is that while this may be done with pencil and paper, the message of the President contains two sharply divergent policies. The bi-partisan cold war policy cannot be continued without requiring larger and larger expenditures, which must come either at the expense of the social program or from taxes collected from an ever broadening base.

Nor can a foreign policy whose aim is to stifle democracy abroad be squared with fair words about "civil rights" at home.

CIO President Philip Murray hailed the message as "in the best tradition of constructive American liberalism."

He said the President "has kept full faith with the people who elected him." Murray applauded Truman's request for repeal of Taft-Hartley Law but warned that "government-by-injunction in the field of labor relations must be eliminated and wage-freezing avoided."

AFL President William Green said the AFL is "highly encouraged" by the President's recommendations of the Taft-Hartley Law, housing, minimum wage, civil rights and labor department rebuilding. Green, however, did not take issue with the wage-freezing proposal and the request for continued bans on certain kinds of strikes.

Both Murray and Green, however, offered to consider amendments to the Wagner Act, once it is re-enacted by Congress. The CIO President said the CIO "stands prepared to make constructive recommendations to Congress." The AFL said it "will be more than willing to give sympathetic consideration to suggested amendments to the Wagner Act."

Fred Ellis' editorial cartoon appears daily in the Daily Worker.

Ted Tinsley Says

Your Financial Problems Solved

LEWIS HANEY, an N.Y.U. economics professor, writes a question and answer column on finance for the Hearst Journal-American. He answers such basic questions as what to do with 200 dollars, whether the S.E.C. controls the purchases of investment trusts, and how good are National Preferred Stocks Series.

I don't know how our readers have survived so long without a similar service, and it is a tribute to their patience and good nature that they have not complained. I have, however, been simply swamped with letters asking for advice on various investment problems, and beginning today, I shall attempt to offer this service to readers. Please enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope, two pounds of porter-house steak, and a magnum of chilled champagne with each letter of inquiry.

YOUR FINANCIAL QUESTIONS ANSWERED

by
Ted Tinsley

(Labor's lark-throated songster)

John Briefcase of Newark inquires: "I have capital reserves of \$9.86, and a few hundred Raleigh negotiable cigarette coupons. How can I invest this to guarantee the best return? I would like to be able to live on the interest, and leave the principle undisturbed."

Answer:—The Raleigh coupons may be redeemed for cash in certain curb operations on Third Avenue. I would suggest that you redeem them and add the cash to your capital reserves. This should give you a total capital reserve of approximately 10 dollars. Your best investment for the 10 dollars would be to place it in a savings bank which offers 2 percent per annum. Many prominent banks are offering 2 percent as of the fiscal year beginning March 1, 1949. Your interest, therefore, as of March 1, 1950, will be 20 cents. While you may find difficulty in living on the interest, you won't find it so easy to live on the principle either. As an alternative plan, I would suggest your combining the interest and the principle, and investing it in Raleigh cigarette coupons. By 1952 you should have a small pressure cooker.

An anonymous Albany reader asks:—"I am anxious to invest in A.T.&T. At present, however, I have only enough liquid capital to buy one-third of a share. Should I wait for a bull market or a bear market?"

Answer:—Do not wait! You must consider that the present slight recession, or "slumpette," may blow over in the next few months, or it may grow into a deeper recession, or "slumperole." In either case, you may find your funds insufficient. My advice to you is to buy a share of A immediately. Later on, when your condition improves, you can buy one share of T, and then another. In time, you should possess a full share of A.T.&T.

Arch Farch sends this query from Boston:—"I am, together with 16 others, a member of a syndicate which has purchased one share of American Rubber Gasket, Preferred. We each invested 14 cents in the venture, with one exception. This man invested \$234. Now he claims that he has a controlling interest in the syndicate. While it is true he has invested more money, we are more people. Shall we take the case to court?"

Answer:—This is not a simple question. My first reaction was that you should fight it through to the highest court in the land. But you must examine the possible costs of the trial and compare these with the possible returns on your investment. As I figure it, those of you who have the 14 cent investment, are running pretty close to the line. You can get a competent attorney to handle your case for 8 cents. Court fees, briefs, etc., will probably amount to about 6 cents. This would still make it worth your while to retain control of your share of stock. But you must remember that the courthouse is downtown, and unless the syndicate is willing to walk to court and back, the subway fare will wipe out your margin of profit. Have you considered selling out your interest and investing in post-dated crosstown bus transfers?

Music:

On Ben Levine's Review of 'Rape of Lucretia'

Feature Editor, Daily Worker:

Ben Levine's review of "The Rape of Lucretia" in this morning's Daily Worker is an ineffective treatment of that important opera. It makes no attempt to explore beneath the surface of the work nor does it direct the reader in deciding whether it is worth seeing or not.

Although it is based upon the same legend as Shakespeare's narrative poem, it has nothing else in common with the bard's story, which cannot therefore be used as a basis for comparison. In Mr. Duncan's hands, the legend is provided with a mystical ending: that Lucretia's sense of guilt and her martyrdom could be expunged by the sacrifice of Jesus. Duncan emphasizes the political forces underlying the rape, a deed of violence perpetrated by Sextus Tarquinius in order to sully the reputation of popular Collatinus, which instead led to the fall of the house of Tarquin. We thus have a tale in which violence fails in its ends, but which, in Mr. Duncan's misinterpretation, is presented in a totally different light: Not only does he append a mystical moral but he underlines the implied sinfulness of Lucretia as evidence of wom-

an's frailty in contrast to man's strength.

If we can question the Duncan libretto, it is not for us to question the static quality of the action which is inherent in the story itself, whether written by him or by Shakespeare. On the other hand, it is also not correct to criticize with subjective appraisal Mr. Britten's music.

In the Levine article we are treated to the extraordinary view that opera began with Mozart and ended with Verdi. This is nonsense. Opera began with Jacobo Peri in 1600—and is still being written, too much of it in the Italian style of the Renaissance and rococo periods. Mr. Britten's music should be examined first as to whether it contributes to the dramatic development of the libretto and its mood; and then as pure music.

On the first point, it most certainly does. On the second, that of its quality, we would be weak to approach it through subjective reaction. It is modern music, non-thematic in parts, thematic in others, a blend of the new and the old. The critic should listen with understanding, and if he cannot understand, then should ask himself why. Does music

Film News From Abroad:

Dovjenko's New Film 'Michurin' Other USSR, East Europe Films

By David Platt

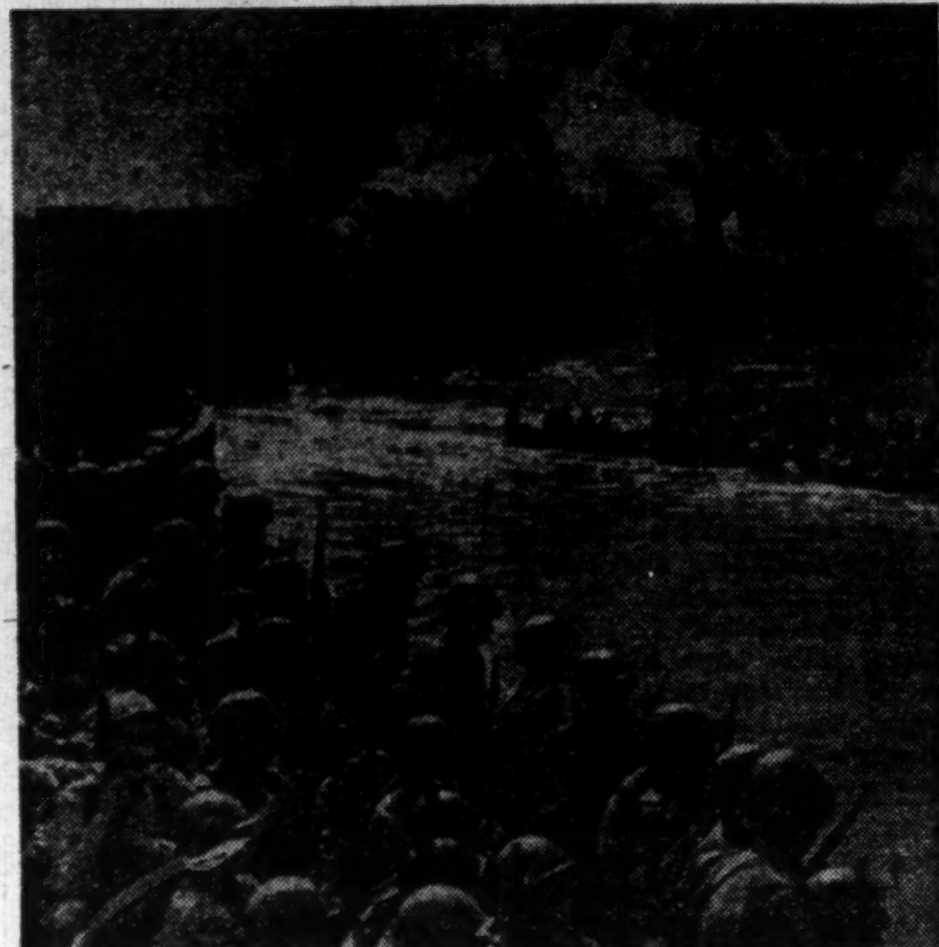
THE CABLED REPORTS of the opening in Moscow of the new Soviet film Michurin, dealing with the career of the late Ivan Michurin who led Soviet research in biology and plant selection, failed to mention that it was directed by Alexander Dovjenko, one of the great masters of the screen. Dovjenko's silent films Arsenal and Earth and the sound films Frontier and Shors are classics of movie-making and are shown in film art museums and studied in film schools all over the world. During the war he made the stirring documentary Ukraine in Flames. All of his films have been seen here many times and Nicholas Napoli, head of Artkino Inc., informs me that Americans will not have long to wait for his new film Michurin. A print of it is on its way. . . .

OTHER SOVIET FILM NEWS:

The Battle of Stalingrad—the long awaited epic of the greatest battle in history—directed by Petrov who made the Peter the Great films—is nearing completion. . . . The two-part film The Young Guard based on the famous play shown in Moscow all through the war years has been completed. . . . **The Third Blow**, story of the defense of the Crimea against the Nazis is in production. . . . V. I. Pudovkin, director of Admiral Nakhimov, about the Crimean defense against a coalition of powers in the 1850s, is working on **The Story of Zhukovsky**—Father of Russian Aviation. . . . Yuri Reisman, director of Mashenka and Fall of Berlin has finished **The Train Goes East** in color. . . . Also in color is the coming **Treasured Wheat**, about life on a collective farm. . . . Stolper, maker of **Lad From Our Town** is at work on **A Real Soviet Man**. . . . Fatali Khan, historical on ancient Georgia, and **The Distant Bride**, made in Ashkabad, have been made. All of the above and more will be shown here in due time.

FROM THE HUNGARIAN

STUDIOS: Geza Radvanyi, Hungarian producer of **Somewhere in Europe** which won a prize at the Locarno Film Festival is now shooting **Circus Maximus**, about an intellectual who escapes from



A SCENE from the coming Soviet feature film 'Battle of Stalingrad.'

the fascist terror during the war to join the partisans in their fight for liberation. . . . Also in the works in Hungary is a film commemorating the centenary of the 1848 revolution, and one about Sandor Rozsa, the Hungarian Robin Hood. . . . The first puppet film to be made in Hungary is based on the poem **The Shepherd Riding on His Donkey** by Sandor Petofi. . . . About 25 feature films are planned for '49 as compared with eight in '48. In 1950 Hungary expects to reach the 50 mark. For a new film industry these figures are impressive.

FROM ROMANIA: Newsreels

and documentaries appear to be making huge strides in the new Romania. In the old days, the function of the 'factual' film was to picture Romania "merely from the exotic or tourist point of view" (Romanian News, Dec. 5, 1948). Peasants were shown in scenes of "affected and conventional picturesqueness." Workers were merely "decorative annexes to oil derricks or Martin furnaces in the factories." There existed in these films a "false poetry of nature and machinery, a life where man was always dressed in his Sunday-

best." All this has been changed by the new Romanian film industry. Today, newsreels, edited by the film division of the Ministry of Arts and Information, deal with the growth of industry and agriculture, art and science. "The issues at stake when making a newsreel are to perpetuate the results of efforts made in all fields of constructional work, to carry on educational work, to express the stages of development in communal life from various aspects and to rouse millions of people to a new way of life."

To this end the following documentaries were made in '48: **Heads Steeped in Sunlight**, story of the volunteer brigades who "contrary to all calculations and despite adverse weather" succeeded in erecting a group of huge work-shops; a documentary titled **1948—devoted to the centenary of the 1848 Revolution in the Romanian Principalities**; **Frut River Marshes**, depicting the struggle of the Romanian volunteer brigades in the reclamation of vast inundated stretches of land; **Romanian Oil**, about the use of the nationalized subsoil and the role of the workers in the oil industry.

decidedly forward step away from that narrow dictatorship of the Continent over our opera programs, and that its final acceptance as important music must await the day when we shall have totally freed ourselves from musical dogma and traditionalism.

(Signed) RALPH WARNER.

Reply by Ben Levine

I have looked through Ronald Duncan's libretto of "The Rape of Lucretia" and I still think I gave it the treatment the work deserved. Shakespeare motivates the rape as inspired by envy, and this plays a large part in the first scene of the modern work. The "political" scenes are superimposed, and are as mystical as the drama's Salvation Army ending.

I might have attacked the mysticism more savagely, but Britten and Duncan seemed so intelligent in their knowledge of "pure music" and "pure language," that I couldn't believe they meant their political and theological footnotes to be taken more seriously than as modern decorations to an antique entertainment.

Mr. Warner argues the music

should be judged separately from the libretto. Mr. Britten himself would scorn such a defense. In his preface to the opera, Britten writes: "The composer and poet should at all stages be working in the closest contact. . . . It was thus in the case of *The Rape of Lucretia*."

In my cursory reference to Mozart and Verdi, I meant to imply that opera has developed many techniques since the Renaissance and the "tight little feudal courts" for which Peri and Monteverdi wrote, and that "modern" musicians, brilliant like Britten as they may be, are going backward when, through inability or through their own dogmatism, they do not avail themselves of these techniques.

I don't know what Warner means by "pure music" or by freedom from musical dogma. Does he mean the music the angels sing in Paradise? The kind of music that will again make people enthusiastic, as they were in the 19th century, for example, when music was given new life by the great national uprisings, will be the music closely connected with the people's interests. New techniques will of course, be

(Continued on Page 13)

By BARNARD RUBIN

WITH ALL THE sanctimonious stink about Cardinal Mindszenty (by the way, whatever happened to Father Coughlin?) one fact has been generally overlooked—that this is not the first time the treasonous priest has been imprisoned for crimes against the Hungarian republic.

The first time was in 1918 when he was jailed for his activities against the short-lived Second Hungarian Republic which was drowned in blood by the fascists.

This was revealed with the publication for the first time of a letter Mindszenty addressed to the fascist Minister of Interior in 1942.

The letter, which boasted of his anti-democratic record, was endorsed by Bishop Istvan Zadravec, notorious fascist Arrow Cross priest and one time chaplain to Admiral Horthy, pre-war Hungarian pro-Nazi dictator....

TOWN TALK

A comic strip will soon be on the market based on the stories of the great operas.

Bernard Baily, who used to draw the old PM "Vic Jordan" strip, is behind the deal....

A Blue Angel Broadway intimate musical revue being planned by Herbert Jacoby, co-proprietor of the night club with the same name. Jacoby wants to include a number of the night club stars who made their first appearances at his E. 55th St. club.

Guy Lombardo's last broadcast in his series for Kaiser-Frazer on Mutual will be Jan. 15, but the band leader will remain on the MBS airwaves as a sustaining feature at the same time, Saturdays, 9:30 to 10 p.m., EST. Mutual sales executives hope to land a sponsor for Lombardo based on the upward trend of his ratings....

Orson Welles and Maria Montez will be co-starred in Portrait of a Murderer, original screen story to be produced in Paris in English and French versions. Welles will co-star, write and direct the English version and Miss Montez will be starred in both versions....

John O'Shaughnessy will direct the John Synge one act classic, Riders to the Sea, and Kenneth White's modern one act play, Freight, for the American Negro Theatre. Rehearsals are slated to start this week-end....

Peter Lind Hayes will wax A Chair Named Morris and A Bed Named Murphy on his next Decca discing chore....

Increase in dues for Screen Actors Guild members is in the wind, the result of the organization's move into television and the large expenses that will be entailed. It is believed subject of upping dues will be discussed at the Jan. 10 meeting of the board of directors when the guild's financial problems will be mulled.

If an increase is voted, it will be the first in the Guild's history. Dues now graduate from \$18 yearly minimum to a top of \$100....

Comedy a la Abbott and Costello.

Abbott: Don't you know what good clean fun is?

Costello: No, what good is it?

From an ad in a Hollywood newspaper:

Genuine Dinosaur Footprints for those who appreciate something rare and unusual in their home and garden. Naturally the supply is limited as this model went out of production over a million years ago....

Also in L.A. a safety poster reads:

167 Persons Died Here Last Year From Gas—
11 Inhaled it.
9 Put a Match to It.
147 Stepped on It.

The story goes that it happened during a big pow-wow to discuss the punishment of Nazi war criminals.

"I've brought along the British plan," said the delegate from London, producing a voluminous document.

"We have a plan, too," said the American delegate, planting a 300 page volume on the table.

The Russian sat silent, his arms folded.

"Where is your plan?" asked the others.

"Plan?—for war criminals?" said the Russian. "We make plans for people. But," he continued, reaching into his pocket, "WE DO HAVE A LIST!"....

WALTER (LADY HYSTERIA) WINCHELL AGAIN

Peer Congressman Arthur G. Klein of New York:

Imagine waking up in the morning and finding yourself very much alive—but listed as dead in Walter Winchell's column Tuesday with Lady Hysteria's usual accuracy!....

Around the Dial:

Radio Debates Continuation of House Un-American Committee

By Bob Lauter

WITH ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS of the American Civil Liberties Union as counsel for the affirmative, and social democrat Louis Waldman as counsel for the negative, the last session of WJZ's On Trial (Mondays, 10:30 p.m.), tried the question: Should the un-American Activities Committee Be Abolished? Justice Ferdinand Pecora acted as "judge."

Hays opened the proceedings by putting Roger Baldwin, also of the A. C. L. U., on the stand. Baldwin spoke for the abolition of the Committee on the grounds that since it investigates opinions and beliefs rather than acts, it has no legal basis. He condemned all similar previous committees (such as the Lusk Committee), and declared that if illegal acts take place, the government has sufficient law enforcement agencies to handle the problem. He also noted that the Committee has done immense harm by confusing New Deal and trade union activities with subversion.

SO FAR, SO GOOD. But at this point, both Hays and Baldwin cut the heart out of their own

arguments, first by accepting, with no objective examination, the premise that the Communist Party is "subversive."

This is the sort of stuff that a Louis Waldman loves, and he made the most of it. In his cross-examination, he asked Baldwin whether the Chambers espionage revelations did not justify the existence of the Committee. And Baldwin, believe it or not, gave his blessings to the irresponsible ravings of Chambers and Bentley simply by arguing that other agencies had uncovered the "plot."

It's a rather sad spectacle to see Baldwin swallow the committee's bait, hook, line, and sinker, at a time when the character of the testimony has become so phony that the average man-in-the-street is beginning to have doubts.

Radio comedians, for instance, have expressed the public attitude toward Chambers' tales by their pumpkin-jokes. These jokes and gags, used by Durante, Berle, Benny, and others, reflected popular disbelief and reached such proportions that Victor Reisel had to plead for an end to them lest the committee lose all authority in the eyes of the people.

How do Baldwin and Hays

imagine they can fight for the abolition of the committee when they accept such downright nonsense?

WALDMAN'S presentation contained no surprises. It was the usual semi-hysterical and emotionally unbalanced speech of the professional red-baiter. His antired passion must have been obnoxious to anyone with even a pretense at objectivity. His witness was Prof. Lindsay Rogers of Columbia. Rogers remarked that the committee is proper, and one of its duties is "to gather information on which proposed legislation" may be based. He forgot to mention that the committee has passed only one unmanageable bill in its ten years of existence. Rogers also made the profound statement that "you have to take committees as they come," a sentiment with which no one in his right mind would agree.

Hays was at his best in his summation when he pointed out that the red scare was fascism's well travelled road to power. As for the rest, Berle, Durante, et al, have done a better job of challenging the necessity for the un-American Committee.

Books:

A Valuable Study of American Capitalism

By Max Gordon

This valuable little study, Trends in American Capitalism, is the first Marxist treatment of the basic aspect of American capitalist society, the exploitation of the worker, to appear here in many a year.

Trends in American Capitalism. A Labor Research Association booklet. International Publishers: 75 cents.

The essence of the study is contained in a chart showing the "relative position" of the American worker in manufacturing from 1899 to 1946.

The chart shows that in the past half century the American worker has had his share of the product he produces cut by approximately a third.

Thus, for the year 1945, individual output was 246 (compared with 100 in 1899), while his real wage was 173 (again compared with 100 in 1899). His output outstripped his real wages by some

'Lucretia'

(Continued from Page 12)

developed, to meet the needs of the new content. But it is sterile formalism to consider new techniques as in themselves "revolutionary."

It may not be Britten's fault that he can exercise his splendid talents only in combining Livy with the New Testament. But neither is it my fault. Britten has "good taste," he knows the classics, he has written exciting music to poems by people like Blake and Keats, and if I didn't do justice to his technique, in itself, I apologize to Messrs. Britten and Warner, and to readers who may have been kept away from the "Rape" by my cool attitude. But I insist that the music drama as a whole is mystical and shallow, and is a retreat from the gutsy, human "Italian style" operas of Mozart and Verdi.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Now through Tuesday
Betty Grable - Dan Bailey
When My Baby Smiles At Me
(Color)
Kristine Miller - Arthur Franz
Jungle Patrol

30 percent, and his "relative position" is 70 as compared with 100 in 1899.

There are several weaknesses in the chart, some of which the booklet mentions but to which it does not give sufficient weight.

MOST SERIOUS is the failure to discuss more adequately the many ways in which the worker suffers "absolute impoverishment" under capitalism. It does refer to this in a single paragraph citing the growing incidence of mental illness, "psychosomatic disturbances" aggravated by speedup, and the physical and moral breakdowns due to insecurity.

This "absolute impoverishment" is not susceptible to measurement. But it does include increases in industrial accidents. The deterioration of housing, and other factors need further examination.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT factor not considered in the chart, but indicated in the text, is unemployment. If this is considered in computing real wages, the chart would show that for at least some of the depression years in the '30s, the real earnings of workers were actually less than in 1899 despite the enormous productivity increase.

Another chart compares real earnings with the Heller budget

for minimum decent family living. It shows that the average worker's income has never hit higher than 72 percent of the Heller budget, and this only when the budget took into account the need for "austerity" during the war.

Tracing American capitalism since 1914, the booklet notes that only during war years and those in which capitalism is recovering from war conditions has there been relatively full production. In the decade between 1919 and 1929 there were at least four depression years, and between 1930 and 1940 there were at least six such years.

AN EXAMINATION of profits reveals the startling fact that a holder of a \$100 share of General Motors stock earned \$66 a year over a 20-year period, a profit rate of 93 percent annually, as a result of stock split-ups, stock dividends and actual dividends.

While GM is especially profitable, the study notes that most industry makes huge profits, much of which is hidden. It describes some of the mechanisms for hiding these profits.

There is much else rewarding in the study, particularly Marx's discussion of productive and non-productive labor and its application to the U. S.

ARTIST'S PRIZE FILM - MAGICOLOR
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RADIO PROGRAMS

MORNING

11:00-WNBC-Nora Drake
WOR-Prescott Robinson
WJZ-Second Honey Moon
WNYC-Music America Loves
WQXR-Arthur Godfrey
WQXR-News; Alma Dettinger
11:15-WNBC-We Love and Learn
WOR-Victor H. Lindlar
11:30-WNBC-Jack Berch
WJZ-Ted Malone
WOR-Gabriel Heatter Mailbag
WQXR-Grand Slam
WQXR-UN Newsreel
11:45-WNBC-Lora Lawton
WOR-Tello-Test
WJZ-Galen Drake
WQXR-Rosemary
WQXR-Violin Personalities

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC-Charles P. McCarthy
WQXR-Wendy Warren
WOR-Kate Smith
WJZ-Welcome Travelers
WQXR-News; Luncheon Concert
WNYC-Midday Symphony
12:15-WNBC-Metropolitan News
WQXR-Aunt Jenny
12:30-WJZ-Maggi McNellis
WQXR-Brokenheart
WQXR-Helen Trent
WOR-Answer Man
12:45-WQXR-Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WNBC-Farmer's Bulletins
1:00-WNBC-Mary Margaret McBride
WOR-Luncheon at Bardi's
WJZ-H. R. Baukhage
WQXR-Big Sister
WNYC-String Music
WQXR-News; Midday Symphony
1:15-WJZ-Nancy Craig
WQXR-Ma Perkins
1:30-WQXR-Young Dr. Malone
WOR-Hollywood Theatre
1:45-WQXR-The Guiding Light
WJZ-Dorothy Dix
2:00-WNBC-Double or Nothing
WJZ-Breakfast in Hollywood
WOR-Queen for a Day
WQXR-Second Mrs. Burton
WQXR-Record Review
2:15-WQXR-Perry Mason
2:30-WNBC-Today's Children
WJZ-Bride and Groom
WOR-On Your Mark
WQXR-Nora Drake
WQXR-Curtain at 2:30
2:45-WNBC-Light of the World
WQXR-What Makes You Tick?
3:00-WNBC-Life Can Be Beautiful
WJZ-Ladies Be Seated
WOR-Movie Matinee
WQXR-David Harum
WQXR-News; Recept Releases
3:15-WNBC-Ma Perkins
WQXR-Hilltop House
3:30-WNBC-Pepper Young
WOR-Daily Dilemmas
WJZ-House Party
WQXR-Don Ameche
3:45-WNBC-Right to Happiness
WJZ-Variety Music
4:00-WNBC-Backstage Wife
WOR-Barbara Welles
WJZ-Kay Kyser
WNYC-Disc Date
WQXR-Hint Hunt
WQXR-News; Symphonie Matinee

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

6:30 PM-Herb Shriner. WQXR
8:30 PM-Radio X. WNYC
9:00 PM-Al Jolson show. WNBC
9:00 PM-Suspense. WQXR
10:00 PM-Screen Guild Players. WNBC
10:00 PM-Child's World. WJZ
11:30 PM-Deems Taylor show. WOR

TV

8:00 PM-Phil Silvers show. WNBC
8:30 PM-Basketball (NYU - N. Car; LIU-N. Car. State) WQXR-TV
8:30 PM-Critic at Large. WJZ-TV

4:15-WNBC-Stella Dallas
WQXR-Loren Jones
4:30-WJZ-Patt Barnes
WQXR-Robert Q. Lewis
WOR-Ladies Man
WNYC-Disk Date
5:00-WJZ-Green Hornet
WQXR-When A Girl Marries
WQXR-Charles Drake
WQXR-Tello-Test
WQXR-News; Today in Music
5:15-WOR-Superman
WQXR-Portia Faces Life
WQXR-Modern Rhythms
5:30-WOR-Captain Midnight
WQXR-Just Plain Bill
WJZ-Jack Armstrong
WQXR-Hits and Misses
WQXR-Cocktail Time
5:45-WNBC-Front Page Farrell
WOR-Tom Mix

EVENING

6:00-WNBC-Kenneth Banghart
WOR-Lyle Van
WJZ-Joe Hassel
WNYC-Unsung Victory
WQXR-Eric Sevareid
WQXR-News; Music to Remember
6:15-WNBC-Bill Stern
WOR-Bob Eison. Interviews
WJZ-Ethel & Albert

Your daughter will be delighted with this handsome dress for school or every day wear. The cute little princess jumper is very simple to sew, as is the dainty blouse. The collared jacket is nicely fitted. Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1576 is designed for sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 years. Size 3, jumper, required 1 1/4 yards of 36-inch fabric; blouse, 1 yard; jacket, short sleeves, 1 yard.

For this pattern, send 25 cents in coins, your name, address, pattern number, and size wanted to Barbara Bell, Daily Worker, 85 E. 12 St., New York 3. Pattern will be delivered within 3 weeks.

WQXR-Talks
WNYC-Guest Stars
6:30-WNBC-Rey Rodel, Songs
WQXR-News Reports
WJZ-Edwin C. Hill
WQXR-Herb Shriner
WNYC-Stories to Remember
WQXR-Dinner Concert
6:45-WNBC-Three Star Extra
WQXR-Lowell Thomas
WJZ-Allen Prescott
WNYC-Weather; City News
WOR-Stan Lomax
7:00-WNBC-Supper Club
WOR-Fulton Lewis Jr.
WJZ-Headline Edition
WNYC-Masterwork Hour
WQXR-Beulah
WQXR-Keyboard Artists
7:15-WNBC-News of the World
WOR-Answer Man
WQXR-Jack Smith Show
WJZ-Jack Beall

TODAY'S PATTERN



7:30-WNBC-Serenade to America
WOR-A. L. Alexander, Poems
WJZ-Theatre, U. S. A.
WQXR-Club 15
WQXR-Hambro & Zayde
7:45-WOR-Inside of Sports
WQXR-Edward Murrow
8:00-WNBC-Aldrich Family
WOR-Bill Williams Show
WJZ-Abbott and Costello
WQXR-FBI
WQXR-News; Symphony Hall
WNYC-Radio X
8:30-WNBC-Burns and Allen
WJZ-To Be Announced
WOR-Better Half
WQXR-Mr. Keen
8:55-WOR-Harry Herschfield
9:00-WOR-Gabriel Heatter
WQXR-Al Jolson Show
WNYC-Vaudeville Theatre
WJZ-Personal Autograph

WQXR-Suspense
WQXR-News; Concert Hall
9:15-WOR-Radio Newsreel
9:30-WNBC-Dorothy Lamour Show
WQXR-Mysterious Traveler
WJZ-Jo Stafford Show
WQXR-Crime Photographer
WNYC-Readers Almanac
WQXR-Record Rarities
9:45-WNYC-Top Talk
10:00-WNBC-Screen Guild Players
WJZ-Child's World
WOR-Thin Man
WQXR-Playhouse
WQXR-News, Showcase
10:30-WNBC-Fred Waring
WOR-Symphonette
WJZ-We Care
WQXR-First Nighter
WQXR-Just Music
10:45-WJZ-Coach of the Year Award to Benny Oosterbaan of U. of Michigan

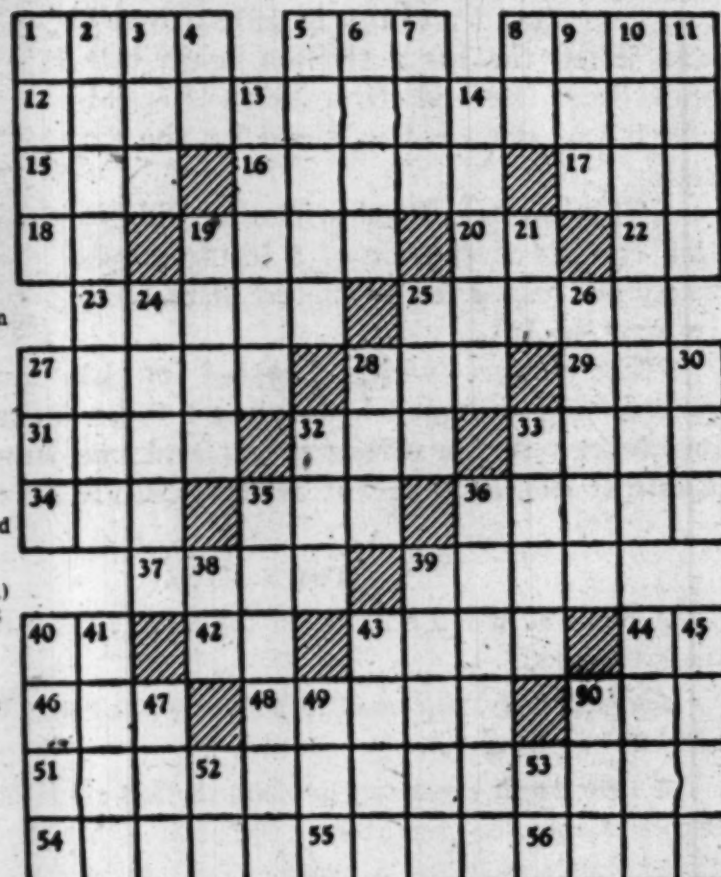
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

HORIZONTAL

1-To approve
5-To imitate
8-Donkey's cry
12-Act of breaking in (pl.)
15-Greek letter
16-Avifauna
17-Consumed
18-Note of scale
19-Unmistakable
20-By
22-Symbol for iridium
23-Diurnal
25-Extracted with difficulty
27-Plummet
28-Used to be
29-To cut off
31-Particle
32-Church seat
33-Crown of the head
34-Lair
35-Feline
36-Animal coop (pl.)
37-Quarter of a pint
38-You (poetic)
40-Symbol for calcium
42-Brother of Odin
43-To defeat utterly
44-Hawaiian bird
46-Unit
48-Reserved
50-Girl's name
51-Suspiciously
54-Likewise
55-Aeriform fluid
56-River of Hades

VERTICAL

1-Breakwater
2-Anticipate
2-To anticipate
3-Play as written (music)
4-Compass point
5-To deck
6-To kick
7-Slender animal
8-Prefix: two
9-Kiwi
10-Remedy
11-Belgian river
13-Lists
14-Former autocrats
19-Slender thread
21-Note of scale



24-Lengthwise of
25-Animal's foot
26-To exalt the spirit of
27-Craze
28-Moist
30-Footlike part
32-Chum
33-Bard
35-Lucid
36-Churl
38-Four
39-Blows a horn
40-Concluding passage (music)
41-Dye plant
43-Genus of roses
44-Solely
45-Precious stone
47-Worm
49-To haul

50-High in pitch (music)
52-Toward
53-Pronoun

Answer to Yesterday's Puzzle

LEI NATAL EFT
EEN IRONY ARA
ALL ROE OREGON
ASH IDEAL
LENS WOR SELF
AND PEN METER
ID LIE NIL ME
ROQUE AIL TOE
SWAMP PIT TEND
NEVER KEN
SIGNET FIERCE
ADE GAVEL EON
COS ALIEN COD

Daily Worker Screen Guide

•• Tops
•• Good

If your local movie house is not listed here, please ask the Manager to mail us his advance listings.

MANHATTAN

First Run—Broadway

AMBASSADOR—Jungle Jim
ASTOR—Eucharest
AVENUE PLAYHOUSE—Monsieur Vincent
BIJU—The Red Shoes
ELYSEE—What's on Your Mind
FULTON—Joan of Arc
GLOBE—Whiplash
GOLDEN—Paradise; Rose Seabright
GOTHAM—Angel on the Amazon
LITTLE CARNEGIE—Interlude
LITTLE CINEMET—The Eagle With Two Heads
MAYFAIR—One Sunday Afternoon
MUSEUM OF MODERN ART—Mikado
NEW EUROPE—To My Love
NEW YORK—Bentley's Chinese Venture; Rangers Ride
PARAMOUNT—Paislee
PARIS—Symphonie PASTORALE
PARK AVENUE—Hamlet
PIX—Other Love; I Love Trouble
RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL—Words and Music
RIALTO—Unknown Island
RIVOLI—The Snake Pit
ROXY—That Wonderful Urge
STANLEY—A Symphony of Life
STRAND—Adventures of Don Juan
VICTORIA—Joan of Arc
WORLD—Paislee
5TH AVENUE PLAYHOUSE—Eternal Return; The Damned
55TH ST. PLAYHOUSE—Monsieur Vincent
ZENITH—Dream of My People; Yiddish King Lear

East Side

TRIBUNE—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; Love of Mary
ART—Doubtful Street
CHARLES—Luxury Liar; Night at the Opera
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Princess
CITY—Naked Fury; Angelina
IRVING PLACE—Life and Love of Tchaikovsky; University of Life
GRAMERCY PARK CINEMA—Reps; Smart Girls Don't Talk
84TH ST.—A Sorry, Wrong Number; Ain't It Romantic
BEVERLY—The Damned; Eternal Return
52ND ST. TRANS-LUX—Luxury Liar
NORLANDIE—Sweet Land
BUTTON—This Was a Woman
PLAZA—An Apartment for Peggy
ARCADIA—Luxury Liar; Night at the Opera
YORK—St. Francis; Rustler's Valley
66TH ST. PLAYHOUSE—Johnny Belinda
TRANS-LUX 72ND ST.—Louisiana Story
TRANS-LUX MONROE—An Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
TRANS-LUX COLONY—Luxury Liar; Night at the Opera
85TH ST. TRANS-LUX—Luxury Liar
66TH ST. GRANDE—Winter Meeting; I'm Lucky
GRACIE SQUARE—Luxury Liar; Night at the Opera

West Side

WAVERLY—Last Days of Pompeii; She
67TH ST. PLAYHOUSE—An Apartment for Peggy
GREENWICH—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; Love of Mary
ELGIN—Tap Roots; Secret Land
TERRACE—A Sorry, Wrong Number; Ain't It Romantic
SAVOY—An Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
BELWYN—Red River; So This Is New York
LYRIC—Red River; So This Is New York
TIMES SQUARE—Orson Welles; South of Monterey
APOLLO—Street of Shadows; A Neck of the North

NEW AMSTERDAM—Julia Misbehavior; Ruthless
LAFFMOVIE—You're Not So Tough
BRYANT—Razzy's Edge
SQUIRE—Jenny Lamm; Lueria Borgia
BELMONT—(Unavailable)
TIVOLI—San Francisco; Philadelphia Story
TOWN—Three Little Girls in Blue; Slave Girl
STUDIO 65—Que Dies on the Stage; Manana Me Suleide
BEACON—Don't Take It to Heart; Waterloo Road
77TH ST.—An Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
SCHUYLER—Pastman Always Rings Twice; Holiday in Mexico
YORKTOWN—An Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
STODDARD—Love of Carmen; Leather Gloves
THALIA—Dreams that Money Can Buy
RIVERSIDE—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
RIVIERA—Love of Carmen; Leather Gloves
MIDTOWN—Secrets of a Ballerina
CARLTON—Sylvia Scarlett; Breakfast for Two
EDISON—Voice of the Turtle; Hangover Square
ARDEN—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; Love of Mary
NEMO—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
COLUMBIA—San Francisco; Money Madness
DELMAR—Que Dies on the Stage; Alma Jarcha

Washington Heights

DORSET—Razzy's Edge; Dark Passage
AUDUBON—That Night With You; My Name Is Julia Ross
UPTOWN—A Sorry, Wrong Number; Ain't It Romantic
HEIGHTS—A Sorry, Wrong Number; Ain't It Romantic
GEN—A Sorry, Wrong Number; Ain't It Romantic
LANE—A Sorry, Wrong Number; Ain't It Romantic
EMPEROR—Valuet Touch; Race Street
ALPINE—A Sorry, Wrong Number; Ain't It Romantic
DALE—A Sorry, Wrong Number; Ain't It Romantic

BRONX

ABCOY—The Damned; Girl From Tangier
ALLERTON—An Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
BEACH—(Unavailable)
BEDFORD—An Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
CIRCLE—Pittfall; Intrigue
CONCOURSE—A Beauty and the Beast; Passion in the Desert
EARL—Song Is Born; The Pearl
FENWAY—Thief of Baghdad; Roman Scandals
FREEMAN—A Sorry, Wrong Number; They Drive By Night
DE LUXE—Tap Roots; Secret Land
GLOBE—Pittfall; Intrigue
LIDO—Good Sam; Bodyguard
MOSHOLU—A Sorry, Wrong Number; Ain't It Romantic
NEW RITZ—Lady for a Night; Sons of Adventure
PARK PLAZA—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
ROSEDALE—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; Love of Mary
SQUARE—An Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
TUXEDO—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
VALENTINE—Grandes; Tracy Hots Gruesome
ZENITH—Black Racer; Monster Maker

BROOKLYN—Downtown

PARAMOUNT—Hallelujah Triumph; Northwest Stampede
FOX—Fighter Squadron; Michael O'Halloran
MAJESTIC—You Can't Take It With You; The Whole Town's Talking
MORRIS—The Unfaithful; Exposed
STRAND—Walk a Crooked Mile; Strawberry Road
ST. GEORGE PLAYHOUSE—An Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters

Park Slope

TIVOLI—An Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
CARLETON—A Sorry, Wrong Number; Ain't It Romantic
SANDERS—An Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
BEDFORD
BELL CINEMA—Emperor Waltz; I Jane Doe
LINCOLN—Grandes; Speed to Spare
NATIONAL—Same City; Raw Deal

Crown Heights

CARROLL—Pittfall; Intrigue
BRYANT—Razzy's Edge; Merry Monarchs
CONGRESS—A Sorry, Wrong Number; Ain't It Romantic
ROGERS—Cane City; Raw Deal
STADIUM—Song Is Born; The Pearl

Flatbush

ALBEMARLE—My Son, My Son; International Lady
ASTOR—Holiday; The Merc the Mercier
AVALON—San Francisco; Philadelphia Story
AVENUE D—Pittfall; Intrigue
AVENUE U—Pittfall; Intrigue
BEVERLY—An Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
CLARIDGE—Pittfall; Intrigue
COLLEGE—Tap Roots; Secret Land
ELM—San Francisco; Philadelphia Story
FARRAGUT—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; Love of Mary
FLATBUSH—Macomber Affair; Western Union
GRANADA—An Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
JEWEL—Terror By Night; Imitation of Life
KENT—My Son, My Son; International Lady
KINGSWAY—Song Is Born; The Pearl
LEADER—An Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
LINDEN—Cane City; Raw Deal
MAYFAIR—Luxury Liar; Night at the Opera
MIDWOOD—Song Is Born; The Pearl
NOSTRAND—An Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
PARKSIDE—A Sorry, Wrong Number; Ain't It Romantic
PATIO—An Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
QUENTIN—Beyond Glory; Hazard
RIALTO—An Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
RUGBY—Beyond Glory; Hazard
TRAYMORE—Cane City; Raw Deal
TRIANGLE—Beyond Glory; Hazard
VOGUE—Mikado; I Know Where I'm Going

Brighton—Coney Island

OCEANA—An Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
SHEEPSHEAD—Luxury Liar; Night at the Opera
SURF—Pittfall; Intrigue
TUXEDO—Luxury Liar; Night at the Opera

Boro Park—Bensonhurst

COLONY—On Our Merry Way; Christmas Eve
MARBORO—Song Is Born; The Pearl

Ridgewood—Bushwick

WALKER—Song Is Born; The Pearl
EMPIRE—Date With Judy; Old Los Angeles
RIDGEWOOD—A Sorry, Wrong Number; Ain't It Romantic
RIVOLI—Foreign Affair; Lulu Belle

Bay Ridge

BERKSHIRE—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; Love of Mary
CENTER—Lake Placid Scandals; Repeat Performance
GOLISHEM—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; Love of Mary
ELECTRA—A Sorry, Wrong Number; Ain't It Romantic
NEW FORTWAY—Luxury Liar; Night at the Opera
HARBOR—Pittfall; Intrigue
PARK—An Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
RITZ—Tap Roots; Secret Land
STANLEY—On Our Merry Way; Christmas Eve

The Rockaways

GEN—A Sorry, Wrong Number; Ain't It Romantic
PARK—A Sorry, Wrong Number; Ain't It Romantic
BILTMORE—Last Days of Pompeii; She
SUPREME—(Unavailable)
SUTTER—(Unavailable)

Williamsburg

ALBA—Luxury Liar; Night at the Opera
COMMODORE—A Sorry, Wrong Number; Ain't It Romantic
KISMET—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; Love of Mary
QUEENS—Astoria
ASTORIA—Song Is Born; The Pearl

BROADWAY—Last Days of Pompeii; She
GRAND—Last Days of Pompeii; She
STEINWAY—Song With the Wind
STRAND—A Sorry, Wrong Number; Ain't It Romantic

Bayside

BAYSIDE—An Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
VICTORY—Beyond Glory; Hazard
BELLARE—San Francisco; Philadelphia Story
COLLEGE—An Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
CORONA—An Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters

Flushing

MAYFAIR—Cane City; Raw Deal
ROOSEVELT—An Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
TOWN—Love Affair; Secret of the Whistler
UTOPIA—Emperor Waltz; I Jane Doe

Forest Hills

INWOOD—Pittfall; Intrigue
FOREST HILLS—A Sorry, Wrong Number; Ain't It Romantic
MIDWAY—Song Is Born; The Pearl
TRYLON—Pittfall; Intrigue

Jamaica

CARLTON—Tap Roots; Secret Land
JAMAICA—An Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
SAVOY—A Sorry, Wrong Number; Ain't It Romantic
AUSTIN—Good Sam; Bodyguard
MAIN ST. PLAYHOUSE—Pittfall; Intrigue
LAURELTON—Pittfall; Intrigue
LITTLE NECK—Pittfall; Intrigue
BASIS—Pittfall; Intrigue
ARION—Cane City; Raw Deal
CROSSBAY—San Francisco; Philadelphia Story
COMMUNITY—Luxury Liar; Night at the Opera
QUEENS—Song Is Born; The Pearl
DRAKE—Cane City; Raw Deal
CASINO—Cheyenne; Goldwyn Follies
RICHMOND HILL—GARDEN—It Happened One Night; One Night of Love
KEITHS—Song Is Born; The Pearl
LEFFERTS—A Sorry, Wrong Number; Ain't It Romantic
CAMBRIA—A Sorry, Wrong Number; Ain't It Romantic
LINDEN—A Sorry, Wrong Number; Ain't It Romantic
ST. ALBANS—An Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
GARDEN—An Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
ROOSEVELT—Last Days of Pompeii; She

Woodside

BLISS—San Francisco; Philadelphia Story
CENTER—Captains from Castile; Argentine Nights
43RD ST.—An Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
HOBART—Pittfall; Intrigue

The listing of RKO and Loew's theatres has been dropped.

This action is taken in support of the struggle now being waged by the Screen Office and Professional Employees Guild and the Screen Publicists Guild against the major movie companies. With the exception of Eagle-Lion, the majors have refused to negotiate new contracts with the unions and have resorted to union-busting Taft-Hartley tactics. We urge our readers to protest both at the box office to local theatre managers, and to the film companies, demanding that they negotiate with the union.

Mathias, Dillard Run 1-2 for Award

Bob Mathias, 17, of Tulare, Calif., the kid decathlon star who scored a smashing Olympic triumph against the world's leading competitors, yesterday was named winner of the 1948 Sullivan Memorial Trophy as the nation's outstanding amateur athlete. He is the youngest athlete ever to receive the award in the 19 years that it has been presented.

Handsome, muscular Mathias, who is a star in track, football and basketball, competed in the decathlon against the wishes of his mother, who felt that the grueling 10-event grind was too much for a 'teen aged youth. He was the first place choice of 201 of the 526 balloters. With each voter selecting three athletes on a 5-3-1-point basis, Mathias received a total of 1,491 points to win the trophy by a sizeable margin.

RUNNER-UP in the balloting was the great Negro track star, Harrison Dillard, world record-breaking hurdler and Olympic 100-meter dash champion from Baldwin-Wallace College of Berea, O. Dillard, who also finished second last year to Sculler Jack Kelly of Philadelphia, received 119 first place votes and 1,087 points.

Joe Verdeur of Philadelphia, Olympic breast stroke swimming champion, was third with 77 first place ballots and a total of 749 points, while Henry Wittenberg, the New York City policeman who won the Olympic light heavyweight wrestling title, was fourth with 64 first place votes and 629 points.

Two basketball players also were considered in the list of six athletes who figured in the final ballot. They were Bob Kurland, seven-foot Olympic center, who played for the Phillips Oilers of Bartlesville, Okla., and Mrs. Allene Banks Sprouse of Atlanta, Ga., prominent for many years in women's court competition. Kurland received 36 first place votes and 301 points and Mrs. Sprouse 28 first place ballots and 301 points.

THE STRAPPING six-foot, two-inch Mathias, whose Olympic triumph was preceded by victories in the Pacific Coast and the National A.A.U. championships, is the third successive U. S. Olympic decathlon king to win the Sullivan award. A pair of Kansans, Jim Bausch in 1932 and Glenn Morris in 1936, received the honor after their Olympic decathlon triumphs.

Mathias currently is attending Piskit Prep School in Saltsburg, Pa., in preparation for eventual enrollment at Stanford University. He also plans to defend his Olympic

title at the 1952 games at Helsinki. Mathias will be presented with the Sullivan Trophy at a special luncheon at the New York Athletic Club, Feb. 20.

Previous winners of the Sullivan Award were Bobby Jones, golf, 1930; Barney Berlinger, track, 1931; Bausch, track, 1932; Glenn Cunningham, track, 1933; Bill Bonthron, track, 1934; Lawson Little, golf, 1935; Morris, track, 1936; Don Budge, tennis, 1937; Don Lash, track, 1938; Joe Burk, rowing, 1939; Greg Rice, track, 1940; Leslie MacMitchell, track, 1941; Cornelius Warmerdam, track, 1942; Gili Dodds, track, 1943; Ann Curtis, swimming, 1944; Felix (Doc) Blanchard, football, 1945; Arnold Tucker, Football 1946; and Kelly rowing 1947.

NAT EXPLAINS REF INCIDENT

Nat Holman made it clear yesterday that he in no way questions the integrity of basketball referee John Nucatola, whom the CCNY coach requested removed from working the City St. John's game the other night.

"I just feel that the man is an incompetent referee," said Holman, "but this in no way reflects upon his integrity."

Nat also revealed that his request concerning Nucatola had been made three weeks ago after the Oklahoma game, when Nucatola called three disputed walking violations on Norman Mager which almost cost the Beavers the ballgame. According to Holman, his players feel "tight" when Nucatola is working their games, and he, Holman, was perfectly within his right to protect his club's interest.

Actually, the original Holman request became big news only because it took the collegiate review board three weeks to consider his request, and the story broke on the eve of the CCNY-St. John's traditional. Nucatola was pulled from that game—the Beavers won in overtime.

ALONG FISTIC ROW:

Gym Showings Send Villemain's Stock Up

Because his gym form has left a favorable impression, the odds against Robert Villemain have dropped from last week's 8-5 to a point yesterday where a 6-5 and take-your-pick price was being offered on the outcome of the French middleweight's fight against Steve Belloise.

It will probably be an even-money bet by time the two men climb through the Madison Square Garden ropes tomorrow night. Jacobs Beach connaisseurs who have seen the stocky Villemain in his recently concluded workouts at the CYO gym, give him a better break than the bookies. "If Belloise does not stop him inside of four, Villemain's gonna give Stevie a bad beating."

Interest in the fight continues to pick up—"pick up" meaning a mediocre crowd of 12,000 in these days of slumping boxoffice—although the \$8 top is helping considerably. It figures to be a good fight, too, with Belloise's punching power and Villemain's alleged two-fisted toughness on the inside.

Steve yesterday predicted the fight wouldn't go the distance. "There's no reason why I shouldn't be able to knock him out," said the 30-year-old veteran who has done same to a majority of his opponents. In his training grind, Belloise was noticeably working on rights to the body, rather than the head-hunting whiplashes he usually employs. Which leads one to suspect Belloise is out to slow down his crowding younger foe with an early body barrage and then switch upstairs in the attempt to bring him down and hand Villemain the first defeat and primarily the first knockout of the Frenchman's career.

BARNEY ROSS, former lightweight and welter champ, revealed yesterday that he will enter a hospital tomorrow to be treated for "bleeding stomach ulcers and a liver condition." Ross, now connected with a New York advertising agency, will probably be hospital bedded for two weeks.

AN OBNOXIOUS bit of business was dreamed up by Boston Arena promoters who are putting on Bert Lytell and Vern Lester in what is being advertised as a fight for "the

Negro middleweight championship." Lytell is the very talented 160-pounder who can't get a shot at any of the top middles. Fight fans, who have been long accustomed to judg-

ing fighters on basis of ability and not color, ought to let Boston Arena moguls know how they feel about this throwback to the Jim-crow era in boxing.

T of C to Promote In Manhattan Center

Making its first real move to crack the New York-dominated 20th Century fight picture with promotions of its own, the reorganized big-money setup behind Tournament of Champions, Inc., yesterday leased Manhattan Center for the staging of weekly fight shows starting Jan. 19.

Nat Wants 'Nite' To Help Students

A City College student benefit fund is being set up with contributions to Nat Holman Night, it was announced today by Cliff Anderson, '22, chairman of the testimonial committee.

"The idea for the benefit fund," said Anderson, "came after Holman requested that part of the money sent in be used in a way that would best help students at the college."

"The testimonial will be a symbol of what Holman has done for City College. It is a tribute," Anderson went on, "to his unselfish devotion to the college in the past three decades."

Grid Dodgers Sign Ace End

The Brooklyn Dodgers of the all-America Football Conference yesterday signed Henry Reynolds, Mississippi Southern College's outstanding pass-catching end.

Reynolds, who stands six-feet, three-inches and weighs 195 pounds, is the third newcomer signed by the Dodgers for next season. Previously signed were Lou Kusserow, Columbia fullback, and Ray Richeson, Alabama guard. Reynolds, 24, comes from Starksville, Miss.

Broadway Beat, by Bernard Rubin, appears daily, except Wednesday, in the Daily Worker and in the weekend Worker.

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Results, Entries and Selections

Tropical Park Results

FIRST—6 furlongs; claiming; 3-year olds and up; \$2,000.
Picta (Batcheller) 5.40 3.40 2.80
Congo Boy (Nelson) 8.10 4.40
Princeling (Roberts) 3.40
Also ran—Killer Mac, Iron Duke, Stroll, Irene, Pacific Star, Rouser, Mossy Face, Ginkak, Sorority. Time—1:11.12.
(Winner Picked by All).

SECOND—6 furlongs; claiming; 4-year olds and up; \$2,500.
Jay Forest (Batcheller) 21.30 7.50 5.30
Trunkon (Civilello) 4.00 3.30
Dobbin (Wagner) 5.70
Also ran—M. Longene, Ragtime Band, Windswept, Watch Wreck, Teddy's Rose, Son of Heels, Kai Lee, Cleaned, Check. Time—1:11 3-5.

THIRD—6 furlongs; claiming; 4-year olds and up; \$2,200.
Black Gang (McLean) 8.40 4.80 3.40
Time Switch (McPhee) 7.50 4.50
Dagette (Civilello) 2.80
Also ran—Willegrit, Valdina Decoy, Blunt Remark, Nider, Hard Held, Cougar, Concrete, Magnolia. Time—1:11 1-5.

FOURTH—6 furlongs; allowances; 4-year olds and up; \$2,500.
Scipio (Nelson) 6.50 4.10 2.50
Great Spirit (Batcheller) 8.80 4.20
Darby D'Amour (Siders) 2.70
Also ran—Belle Broom, a-Splash, His Pop, Dr. Reed, Mon's Boy, a-Al-Jo entry. Time—1:10 3-5.

FIFTH—1 1-16 miles; allowances; 4-year olds and up; \$2,500.
Rinaldo (Anderson) 8.10 3.10 3.00
a-End of Strife (B'heller) 2.60 2.40
Don Lewis (Greco) 4.80
Also ran—Madgescarlett, Manchac, Big and Better, Sublime. Time—1:45.
a-Won but was disqualified and placed second.

SIXTH—6 furlongs; allowances; 3-year olds; \$2,200.
Galloping Gus (B'heller) 22.20 8.00 3.90

Quick Tiger (South) 11.00 4.40
Irish Sun (Green) 2.50
Also ran—Razmatanz, Top Admiral, Mirrhammer, Jacopone, Fugitive. Time—1:11 1-5.

SEVENTH—1 1-16 miles; claiming; 4-year olds and up; \$2,200.
Brandy Punch (Civilello) 5.90 3.50 2.70
Evident (Stranger) 4.20 3.00
Bahrameter (Stout) 2.90
Also ran—Hearth Mouse, Belrate, Dordura, Green Bowler, Twiet's Boy. Time—1:43 1-5.

EIGHTH—1 1-8 miles; claiming; 4-year olds and up; \$2,000.
Nomerwar (Stranger) 10.40 6.00 3.90
Adhibit (Lindberg) 8.00 5.00
Fighter Jack (Layton) 3.10
Also—Bonnie Flag, Alma's Pet, Reno Ultimate, Tellmehow, Spanqua, Pine Lake, Rose Canyon. Time—1:53 2-5.

Tropical Park Entries

FIRST—6 furlongs; claiming; 4-year olds and up; \$2,000.
Paper Clip 114 Victory Blue 114
Cinder King 118 Little Keith 109
Harriet H 107 Farm Man 114
Merry Boy 112 Lycett 113
**Fiery Sun 105 Onchill 118
Furlough Piling 114 *Sunday Best 111
Hester S 108 Odd Pigeon 107
Tight Grip 113 *Paba 104

SECOND—6 furlongs; claiming; 4-year olds and up; \$2,000.
*Gal Nettle 104 *Casein 107
*Legal Eagle 111 *Natch 107
*Portward 104 *Steptbedark 109
*Arfel Pilot 109 *Pickpocket 109
Singh 102 *Cooperativa 114
Arthur J 114 *Miss Trust 114
Free Transit 118 Judge Ekins 112
Fonar Grier 109 Cobblestone 114

THIRD—6 furlongs; claiming; 3-year olds; \$2,000.
*Best Go 108 Bunchberry 113
Tintina 107 Red Dawn 110
Eternal Great 102 Dubious 110
*Eternal D'ger 95 *Charm Prince 102
*Judy Whirl 106 *Mazurkett 106

FOURTH—6 furlongs; claiming; 3-year olds; \$2,000.
*Four Hundred 102 *Aiming Maid 107
*Dream Champ 105 Golden Vixen 105
*Convicted 107 Hamlet 110
White Hawk 113 Red 107
**Just Lovely 95 Klimie 114

FIFTH—6 furlongs; allowances; 3-year olds, fillies; \$2,200.
Gay Liberty 101 *Str'k of Dawn 106
Sandpiper 106 a-D'n of Peace 111
Bundirab 112 *Dukes Gal 106
a-Midehannel 111 Fighting Pan 111
a-B. L. Thomas Stable entry.

SIXTH—1 1-16 miles; claiming; 4-year olds and up; \$2,200.
*Mr. Del 114 *B'd Daylight 111
Our Bully 113 *St. Jack 105
*Magnus 119 *Compassion 109
*Shadow Shot 111 Jacopet 116
In Fraganti 105 Croesus 116
Sugar Pete 110 Beach Boy 110
Storm King 113 Blue Badge 116
Dabster 110

SEVENTH—1 1-16 miles; claiming; 4-year olds and up; \$2,000.
*Sunspark 109 Darton 114
Alpine Astarte 109 *The Squire 106
*Eason 118 Sir Eagle 114
Jungle Call 114 *Beb's Bomb 114
*Macon Switch 104 *Casa Lena 104
Chicago Dr. 114 *Brown Job 109
*Midnight Oil 109 *Trimdem 109
*Bauby Boy 109 *Matinee Ride 109

EIGHTH—1 1-16 miles; claiming; 4-year olds and up; \$2,000.
*Shave 109 Cabot 114
Hedge Hopper 107 *Kantar Run 109
*Gray Bear 112 In Earnest 119
*Federal Agent 108 My Year 106
*Go Dev' 109 Sister's Best 117
*N'thern Trust 112 *Frepotente 109
Set Point 114 *Monitor 110
Chilles Knight 114 *Meander 111
*S; *7 lbs. asc. Listed.

AL'S SELECTIONS on back page (in two star edition only).

Classified Ads

APARTMENT TO SHARE (Manhattan)
PROGRESSIVE WRITER, male, 27, has furnished apartment to share. Manhattan. Box 60, c-o Daily Worker.

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JEWELRY, watches, silverware. Discount 15-35 percent. Watch-repairman on premises. Union Square Optical and Jewelry Service, 147 Fourth Avenue. GR 7-7533.

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Monday's issue - Friday
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Previous Wednesday at 4 p. m.

FAVOR NYU, NC STATE TONIGHT

Tourney Minded Violets Meet Unbeaten North Carolina—LIU in Shakeup

The Garden program goes back to intersectional competition tonight when the two top teams of the state of North Carolina, stocked as usual with men from Indiana and assorted points north, meet two of our local clubs.

North Carolina State engages Long Island University in the feature attraction. North Carolina, which regards State as a "cow college" but can't beat its basketball teams, meets ew York University in the opener.

State, rated one of the top ensembles in the land, had its troubles out West recently, including the loss of Ed Bartels, number three

For Tonite's Games

FIRST GAME, 8 O'CLOCK
No. N. Carolina Position N.Y.U. No.
12 Carson LF Becker 11
14 Kappler RF Kaufman 6
18 Nearman C Jensen 28
5 Nylmex LG Kor 7
3 Ryan RG Delhom 3
N. C. RESERVES: Thorne (3), White (4), Tsantes (11), Bennett (13), Deary (31).
N. Y. U. RESERVES: ulity (4), Barry (5), Derderian (9), Sumia (10), Hendry (12), Tustia (14), Lampert (17).
OFFICIALS: Nucetola and Kauppius.

SECOND GAME
No. N. C. State Position L. I. U. No.
78 Dickey LF White 20
79 Cartier RF Feurtado 33
84 Horvath C Scherer 66
75 Sloan LG Smith 61
78 Garrison RG Gard 65
STATE RESERVES: Stine (71, McComas (72), Johnson (73), Gurski (74), Hagsino (77), Babas (78), Harand (80), Hahn (83).
L. I. U. RESERVES: Tropin (21), Horn (23), Lipman (24), Anderson (25), French (27), Rubin (28), Miller (30), Murtha (31), Tolko (32), Whelan (34), Woolman (62), Bigos (63).

man (from Long Island) for training violations. Their record is 7-4, but don't let that fool you, it isn't fooling Clair Bee any. They still have All American Dick Dickey and players like McComas and 6-6 center Horvath. Wednesday night they got back into high gear at Buffalo, trouncing strong Canisius 76-60. They figure to be too much for the disappointing LIU team.

Bee will probably start the sensational scoring sophomore, Leroy Smith, along with Sherman White, Feurtado, playmaker Gard and big Scherer, who showed his best scoring from against Duquesne. The team still has possibilities of surprising anybody if it starts clicking all at once.

North Carolina has an unbeaten record of six straight, and that may be deceptive the other way. They have lost all of last year's stars. But apparently they have something, for they beat the formidable Hanes

Court Jottings

OKLAHOMA, going great guns since being nosed out by CCNY here, knocked off touted Kansas 36-36 in an important Conference game. . . . Syracuse, reported improved, beat well rated Cornell 49-44 and the NYU-Orange game next Thursday shapes up as something to see. . . . LaSalle of Philly, knocked off successively by Western Kentucky and San Francisco, took it out on Muhlenberg 73-56. . . .

Loyola of Chicago, which meets St. Johns in the Garden Saturday night, is one of the unsung tourney potentials with a tremendous center in Kerris. They are rated even with Bradley as tops of the Midwest independents, both better than Notre Dame at this stage. . . .

The Big Ten race's key game may be the clash this Saturday night between defending champs Michigan and mighty unbeaten Minnesota, featuring the great 6-9 McIntyre. Indiana and Illinois, two teams not figured in the pre-season book but with impressive pre-conference records, clash in the Bloomington gym in a very interesting game.

Philly Eagles Up for Sale

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5 (UP).—The Philadelphia Eagles, who just 18 days ago won their first National Football League championship, were put on the block today by owner Alexis Thompson, strong proponent of peace with the rival All-America Conference.

The Eagles' office, announcing Thompson's decision, said he gave general manager Charles D. Ewart a 60-day option to purchase the club, which reportedly lost \$32,000 this season despite its championship performance.

The move came as no surprise to Philadelphia where rumors have been flying thick and fast for the past several weeks that Thompson had decided to sell his flock.

Thompson, in the NFL since 1940, and whose teams made money only in 1946, was understood to have placed a price tag of from \$250,000 to \$300,000 on the champions.

All's Selections, by the Daily Worker's racing handicapper, appears daily in the Daily Worker 2-star edition.

Hosiery outfit, which has ex-Tarheel aces Paxton and Dillon. It's 6-6 center, Nearman, will comfortably outreach his tallest NYU opponent. Hugo Kappler, a Brooklynite via Boys High, is a good 6-2 who can battle underneath.

NYU, which has moved impressively after blowing Yale off the court and is increasingly tourney minded, will start Becker, Kaufman, Jensen, Dohlon and Kor. The development of Jensen underneath has taken some of the load off Kaufman, who can now do more execution in the scoring column. Kor has also developed to justify Cann's early appraisal. It is a good, hard driving team with a tremendous second half drive, and should win tonight. . . . L. E.

Brickman Emerges As 'New' City Star

When Nat Holman figures which ten players to take on the coast to coast trip next month you can bet that Morris Brickman will be on the list. For this obscure substitute of

three years' benchriding was a key factor in the tense, brilliantly played overtime win hung up by CCNY against St. Johns Tuesday night.

Brickman is one of those cases of late development which occasionally comes about to transform a substitute into a valuable cog. The husky senior came into the game late in the second half when it was a nerve racking duel with little scoring taking place and St. Johns in the lead by four points. Brickman, a young man with confidence in his shot who is not afraid to let it fly, popped a long one over the packed St. Johns defense and City was on the way. A little while later he took a second long set and put City three in front. When the overtime period started he promptly sent City off winging with another beauty.

In addition, he took over the guarding of Dick McGuire, the brilliant St. Johns floorleader who also led the scoring with 18 this night, and according to Coach McGuire, his defensive work was decisive. Yes, Mr. Brickman will see increasing action.

Despite the closeness of the game, City actually outplayed, outran and outshot the Redmen by a decisive margin. The tally of goals from the floor was 25 to 18. But as in the Frisco defeat, the foul shooting was wretched. A lot of foul shooting practice is on the order of the day at the City gym before Saturday night's game with St. Joseph.

The breaking of the three-year spell held by the Brooklynites was accomplished amidst noise and drama. St. Johns' rooters took the occasion of Nat Holman's request to substitute for assigned referee Nucetola to heart, and booing was promiscuous. In this game the cheerleaders gave up trying to quiet the racket on four shots. City rooters, incensed at the attempts to drown out their cheers, added to as usual by the Manhattan men still about, for the first time retaliated with lusty "Come On, City" . . . drowning out the St. Johns cheers. It was that kind of crackling game, and nary the hand was shaken as someone left the game.

That's a difference between intracity rivalry and inter-sectional games.

In the circumstances, refs Jimmy Moscovitz and Tony De Phillips did an excellent job, though they did let St. Johns get away a little too long with slapping the ball away from the goal or walking up-court with it after a goal, to forestall City's fast break. Finally a technical was called and ended that particular nonsense.

For St. Johns, McGuire the magnificent went the whole route and was the outstanding man on the court. Wittlin and Jameson went all the way for City. Mike set things up smartly, Sonny came through when it counted. Galiber was invaluable when he was in there and Shapiro and Dambrot were "on." It was a team triumph and City should be better for it.

Say, please add Mr. Brickman to the above names. Better get used to the name.

Fly Stranded Men To NCAA Meeting

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5 (UP).—A chartered United Airlines DC-6 was sent to North Platte, Neb., today to "rescue" approximately 70 snowbound coaches and officials and fly them here so they can attend the annual meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

AL'S SELECTIONS

- 1—Lycett, Fiery Sun, Tight Grip.
- 2—Singh, Portward, Ariel Pilot.
- 3—Dixy Whirl, Eternal Danger, Dubious.
- 4—Dream Champ, Four Hundred, Golden Vixen.
- 5—Duke's Gal, Streak of Dawn, Fighting Fan.
- 6—Broad Daylight, Compassion, Magnus.
- 7—Matinee Ride, Chicago Dr., Saxon.
- 8—Monitor, Kantar Run, Northern Trust.

On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney



Nostalgia in a Gymnasium

BEFORE ALL THE late Tuesday night excitement in and around Madison Square Garden, I had ventured an afternoon trip out to Brooklyn to watch my old high school in action, and I'd like to tell you about it. The decision to race for the West End and slither into a jammed gymnasium was born of three factors, which can be classified as follows:

- 1.—My old school was unbeaten after three games and was meeting a neighborhood rival likewise unscathed by defeat.
- 2.—Overwhelming curiosity as to just how much like it used to be it still is, how young the players and other students look (thus establishing how I used to look), and professional curiosity as to the current caliber of high school basketball.
- 3.—General nostalgia.

The game was between Lafayette and New Utrecht. My school was New Utrecht, an edifice in Bensonhurst made famous 20 years ago by its unbeaten track teams and recently rediscovered by Jimmy Durante, Frank Sinatra and Paramount in a movie whose name I fortunately can't recall.

Lafayette was the scene of action. This upstart school wasn't even a gleam in an architect's eye when I wore the green and white of Utrecht. It has a nice new building and, it must be conceded, a fine name, for the valiant Frenchman who forsook the silken court-life of Paris to help a bunch of colonies become a country through a revolution against a corrupt monarch.

Its name is also geographically apt. For after disembarking at the 25th Avenue Station and completing the lengthy, muddy walk through trackless wastes and across treacherous lots, "Lafayette, We Are Here!" is insistently obvious.

I made my way through the great hall into the gym on the tallend of a bunch of whooping Utrechtites who were forced to grudgingly admit that the school was "sure nicer looking than ours." After overcoming the perpetual latter day shock of discovering that high school teachers are not all old, stern looking ogres, I maneuvered into a standing position behind the scoring table next to a group of Utrechtites and began to look for similarities and differences from my day.

Many Things Have Changed

THE LATTER FAR outnumbered the former, but certain things remain charmingly unchanging. A gymnasium filled with rooters of two opposing high school is still a constant cheerful bedlam. A game scheduled to start at 3:30 p.m. sharp still starts at 3:50 p.m.

But from there on things were different with a vengeance. In place of the few raggedly sweated, red faced, megaphoned cheerleaders of yore, there are large, beautifully ensembled hordes of handsome girls and manly fellows going through intricate routines with the casual aplomb of a Busby Berkely chorus line. This is clearly derived from Hollywood's portrayals of high school cheerleading and thus becomes life imitating art. (Jose Yglesias is free to challenge that last word).

From the viewpoint of strict objectivity, I have to give the nod to the Utrecht cheerleaders, who must thereby remain still undefeated. The Lafayettees, dressed in striking red and white costumes, circled around large areas in a furious amalgam of ring-around-the-rosie, shagging and the lambeth walk. The green and whites, under the direction of a fetching "captain," wound up with the girls being lifted in Ballet Russe style by the fellows. Come to think of it, our track teams always were noted for success in the weight events.

The result of all these years of shaggy dog tales and striving for abstract sophistication in jokes was clearly revealed in a sudden cheer which went "Two, four, six, eight, who do we!" ending right there. A picturesque group of Lafayette girls also gave forth with something ending in a handkerchief waving singsong, "Utrecht is a sissy!"

A Cheer That Survives the Years

THE NEW UTRECHT cheers that survived the long decades since my day appeared to be "T-E-A-M, Yay Team!" which you might call timeless if not deathless, and one that begins "Vevo-rivo." The influence of the college games in the Garden, unknown in my time (how old IS this Rodney, anyway?) became quickly apparent. To my amazement, Utrecht now has an "Allegeroo" cheer. This, of course, is borrowed from CCNY. Also, when a time out was called, the Lafayette players lay face downward on the floor with hands meeting in the center. "Huh," snorted a knowing Utrechtite near me, "Oklahoma A & M!"

In the department of changes, I should list the electric scoreboard. We used to have a kid perched up near a blackboard with chalk in one hand and eraser in the other. This is a change for the better dictated by historical development. With modern scores as they are, a youngster at a blackboard today would surely look like nothing but Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times," with eraser following chalk in frantic rhythmic succession.

Half time promenading must be listed among the constants. By the way, the boys play rattling good basketball. Had I been a college scout sent to look at the game I would certainly rush a brochure detailing my institution's educational advantages to a skinny young man of 6-3 from Lafayette named Irwin Belopolsky. He's a "can't miss." Schwartz of the same team, and Edelbaum and Steizer of Utrecht also looked like college timber.

What's that? Who won? Oh, I should explain, the refs were confused in their judgment, the lighting was poor, the ventilation inadequate, one basket hung against a wall and one in the middle of space and what with one thing or another (including the fact that they had the better team), Lafayette won 68-54.

But all is not lost. On the way out the Utrechtites told me excitedly that a young man who measures six feet six inches becomes eligible in February. Watch out for my boy's then!